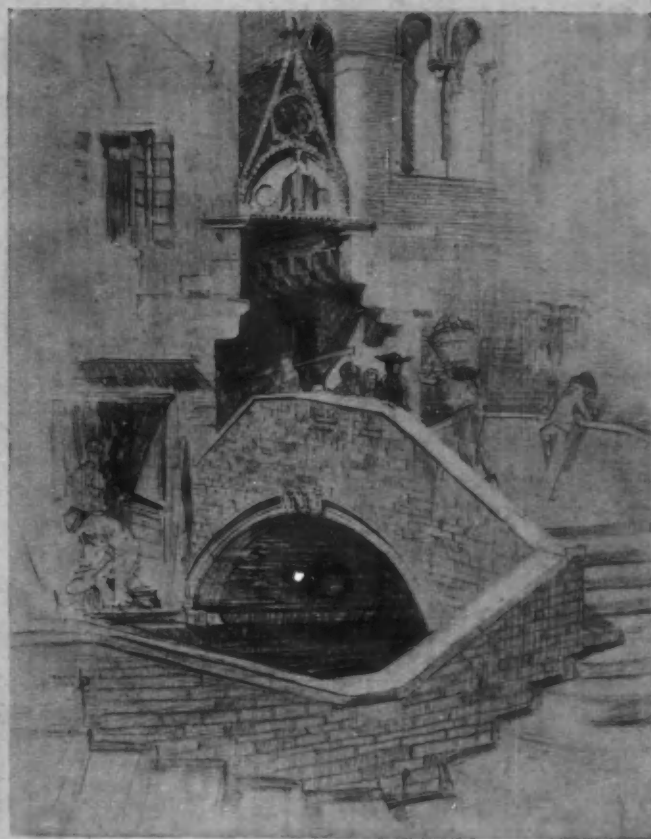
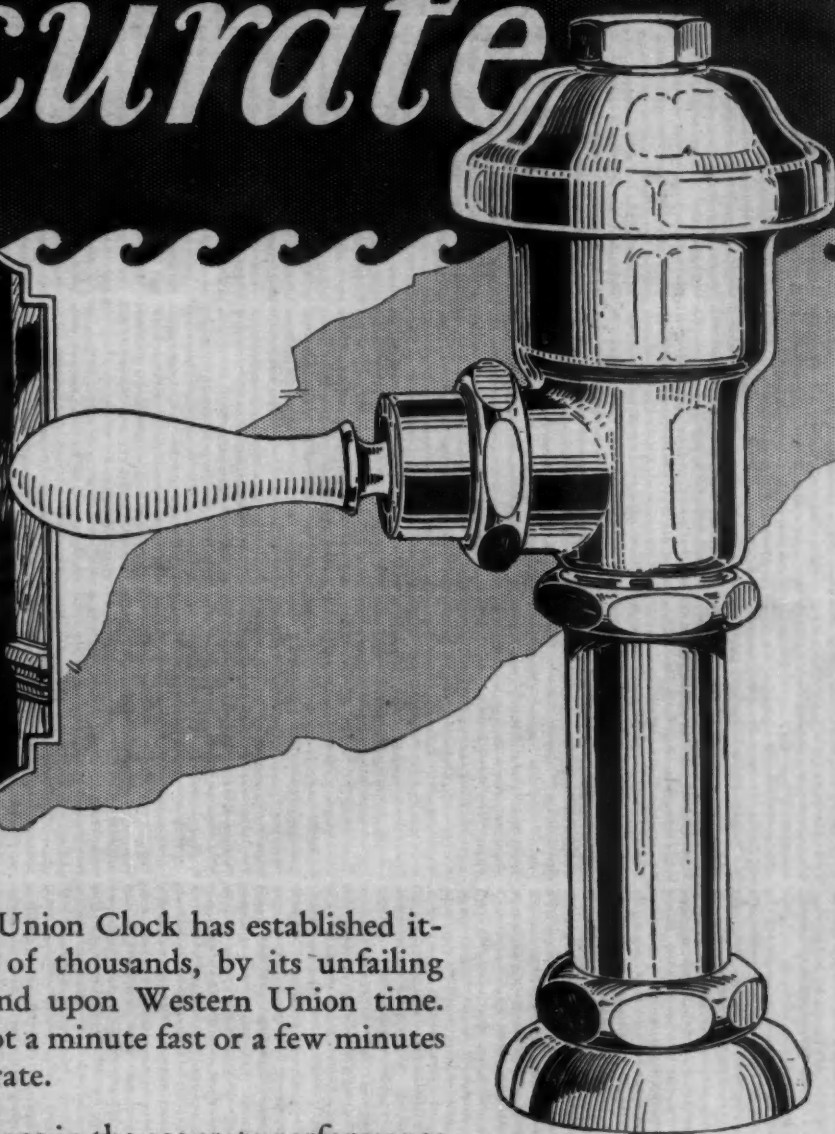


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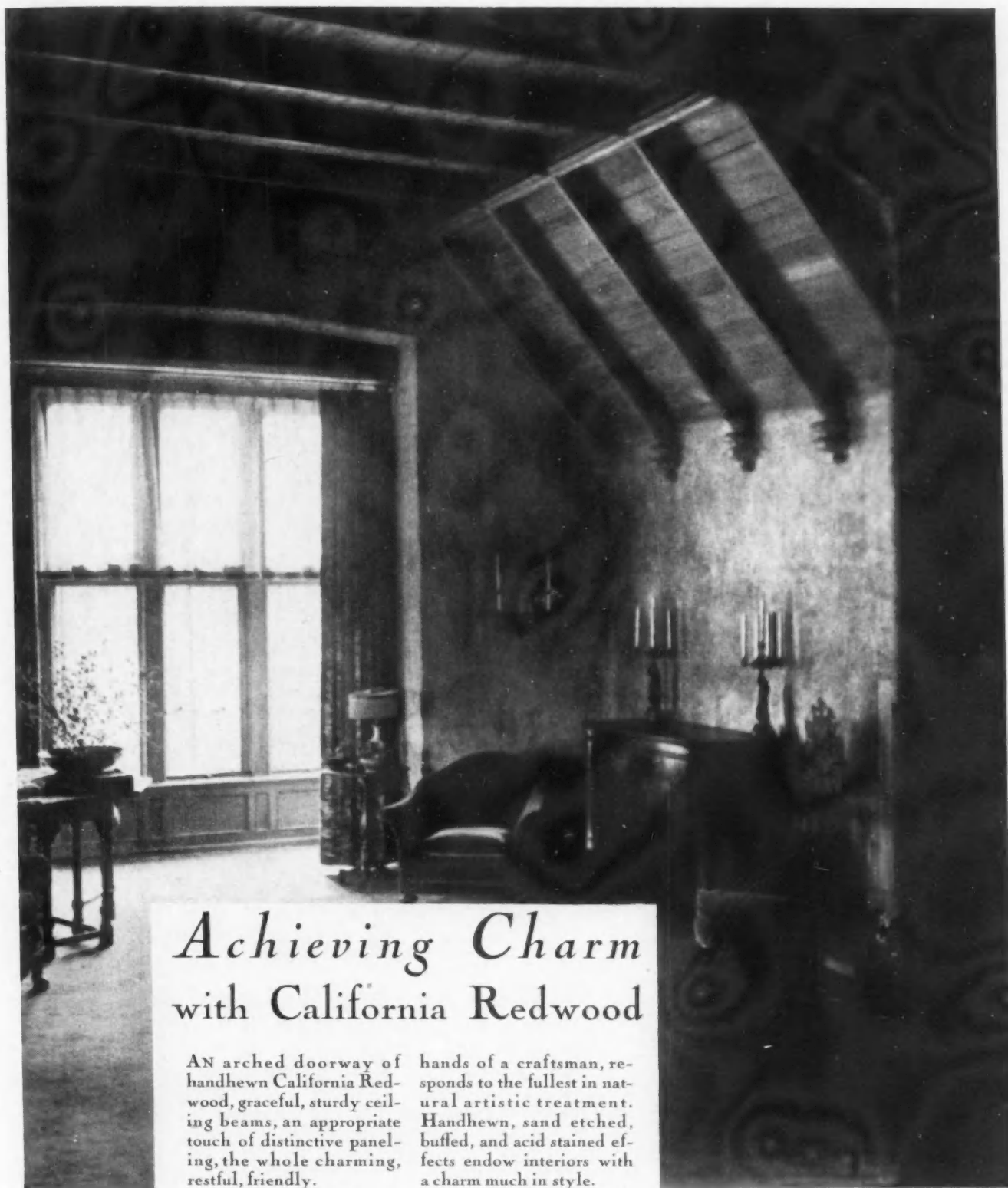
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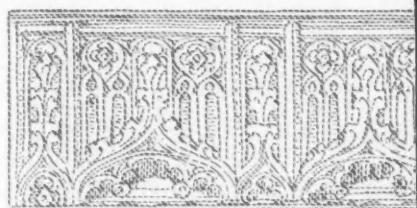
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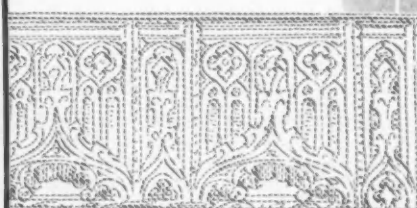
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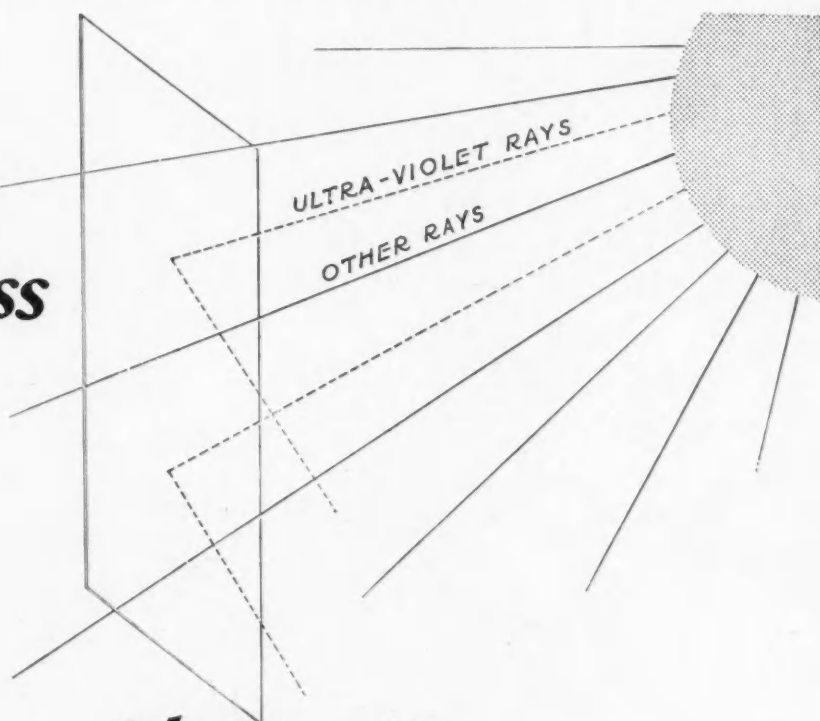
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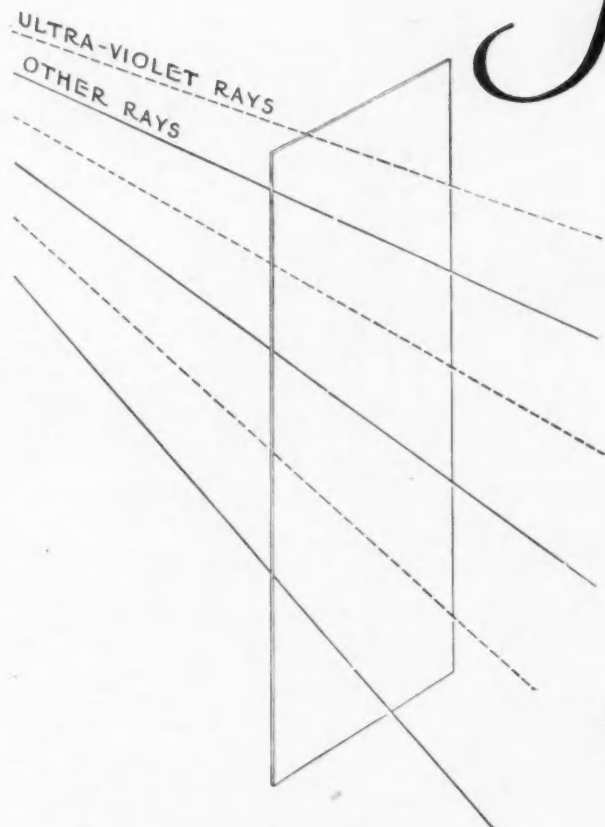
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VOLUME
XXXIII

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

SEPTEMBER
1928



Ralph's Grocery, Los Angeles, California. Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects.

Industrial Architecture in California

BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A.



UNTIL RECENT YEARS, the idea of applying any architectural treatment to an industrial building was not even considered. They were erected for use, not for show; and as a rule, they were located either in a district where there was to be seen no other building with so much as a trace of architectural design, or they were entirely isolated with no other buildings near at all.

Cities have grown, and architecture has crept further and further outward. Industry found itself hemmed in by commercial and educational and public structure, and suffering by comparison. Aside from requirements of light and safety and sanitation, a building that was cheap-looking and ugly was a poor advertisement.

So industry began to doll itself up a bit. And at first—and even now to a large extent—the results were pathetic or ludicrous.

Needless to say, these attempts to maintain self-respect, to invite public confidence in the stability and prosperity of the business so housed, were committed without the benefit of architects. Architecture without architects is an anomaly which seldom succeeds, and this dogma, or platitude, or axiom, has been gradually forcing itself



Office, Marion R. Gray Building, Los Angeles, California.
Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects

upon the consciousness of the industrial world, with the result that an increasing number of industrial plants are blossoming into architectural flower, showing plainly the fatherly care of expert architectural gardeners—some of them, indeed, decidedly Burbankian in their size and glory.

To the development in the use of concrete and steel sash much of the improvement is due. Here, perhaps more than in even the most "Modern" of our sky-scrapers, is construction expressed sincerely, and even in its most stark simplicity some remarkably effective architecture has resulted—where there has been a trained mind to proportion piers and panels and beams and bays.

In California, naturally, the tendency of what has been done in the way of relief, of ornament,



Hill's Garage, Los Angeles, California.
Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects

has been to a large extent toward a Spanish treatment or a variation of the rich Spanish-Colonial decoration. To this, concrete lends itself pleasantly and comparatively inexpensively. Doubtless the vogue acquired by similar treatment of commercial buildings, started by a series of stores designed



Marion R. Gray Building, Los Angeles, California
Morgan, Walls and Clements, Architects

by a brilliant Los Angeles architect some years ago, attracted the attention of the industries less directly concerned with the buying public. At any rate, one finds an extraordinary variety of fresh and vigorous Spanish detail in concrete, and as yet it is not so common or so much duplicated as to surfeit the eye.

This treatment is even being carried into the interior of such buildings, and instead of the barn-like aspect one associates with factories, amusingly quaint molded beams or arches frame a hallway, roughly stenciled ceiling or frieze in warm colors,

[Concluded on page 45]



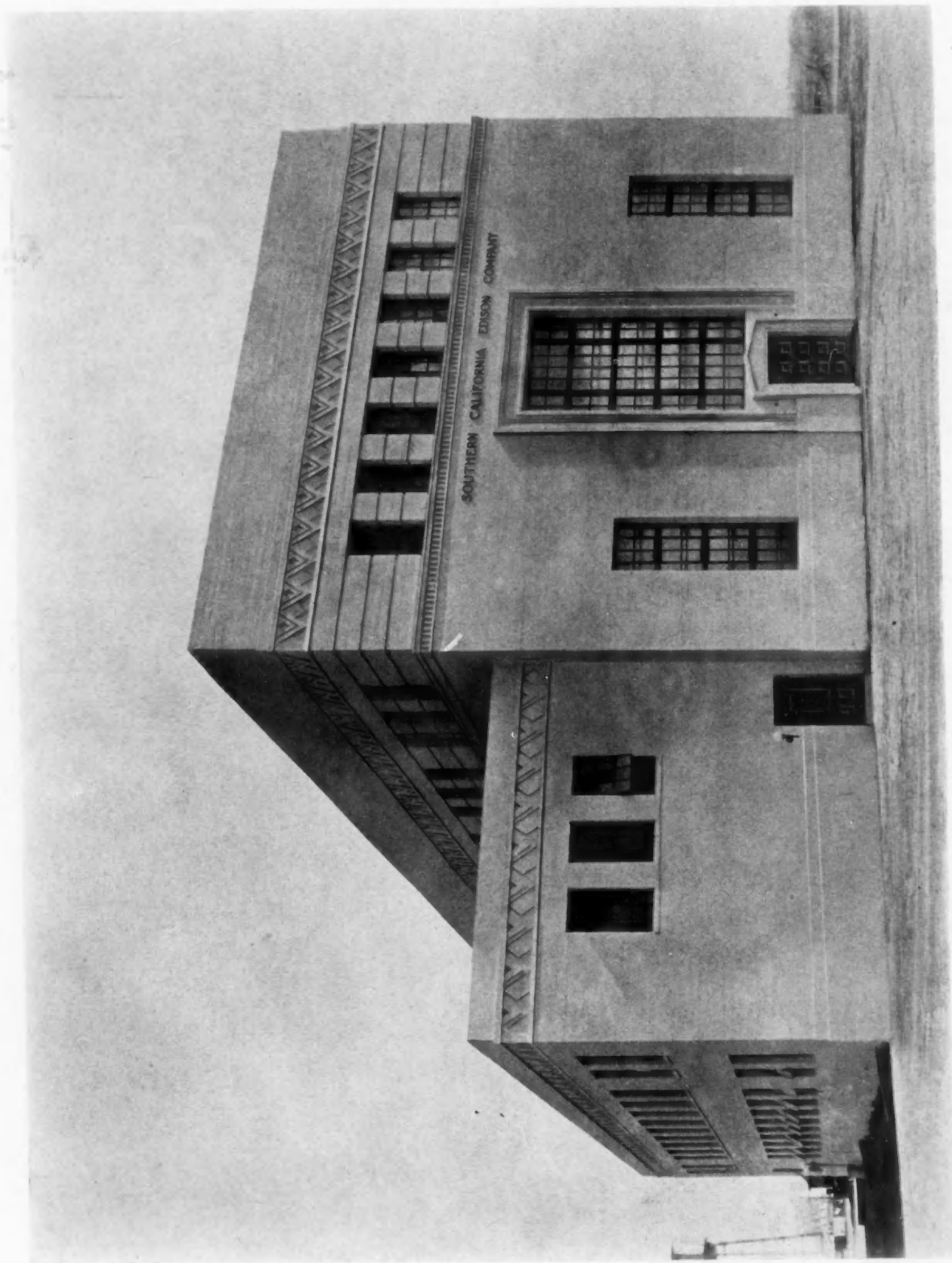
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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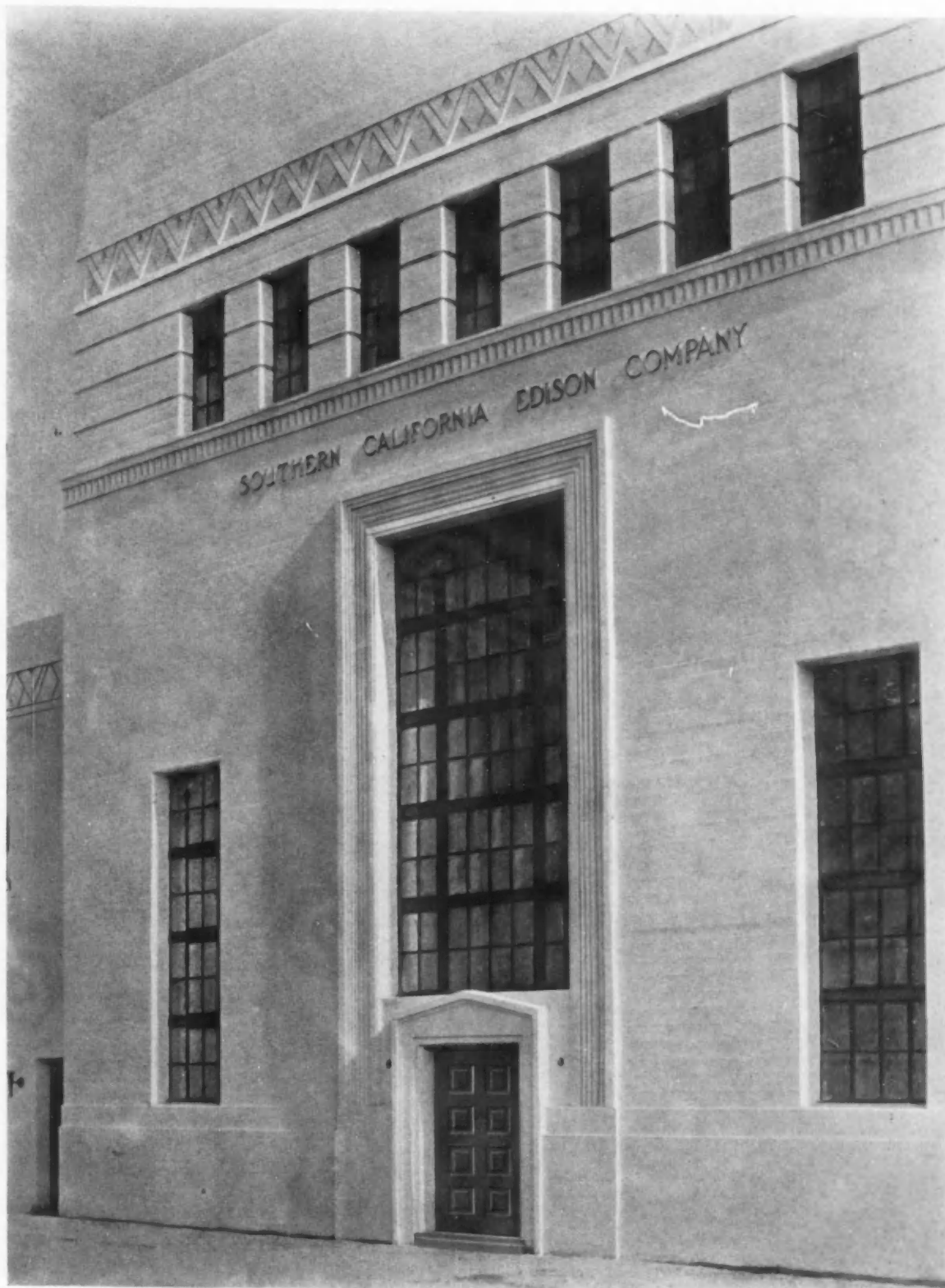
TOWER DETAIL, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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ENTRANCE DETAIL, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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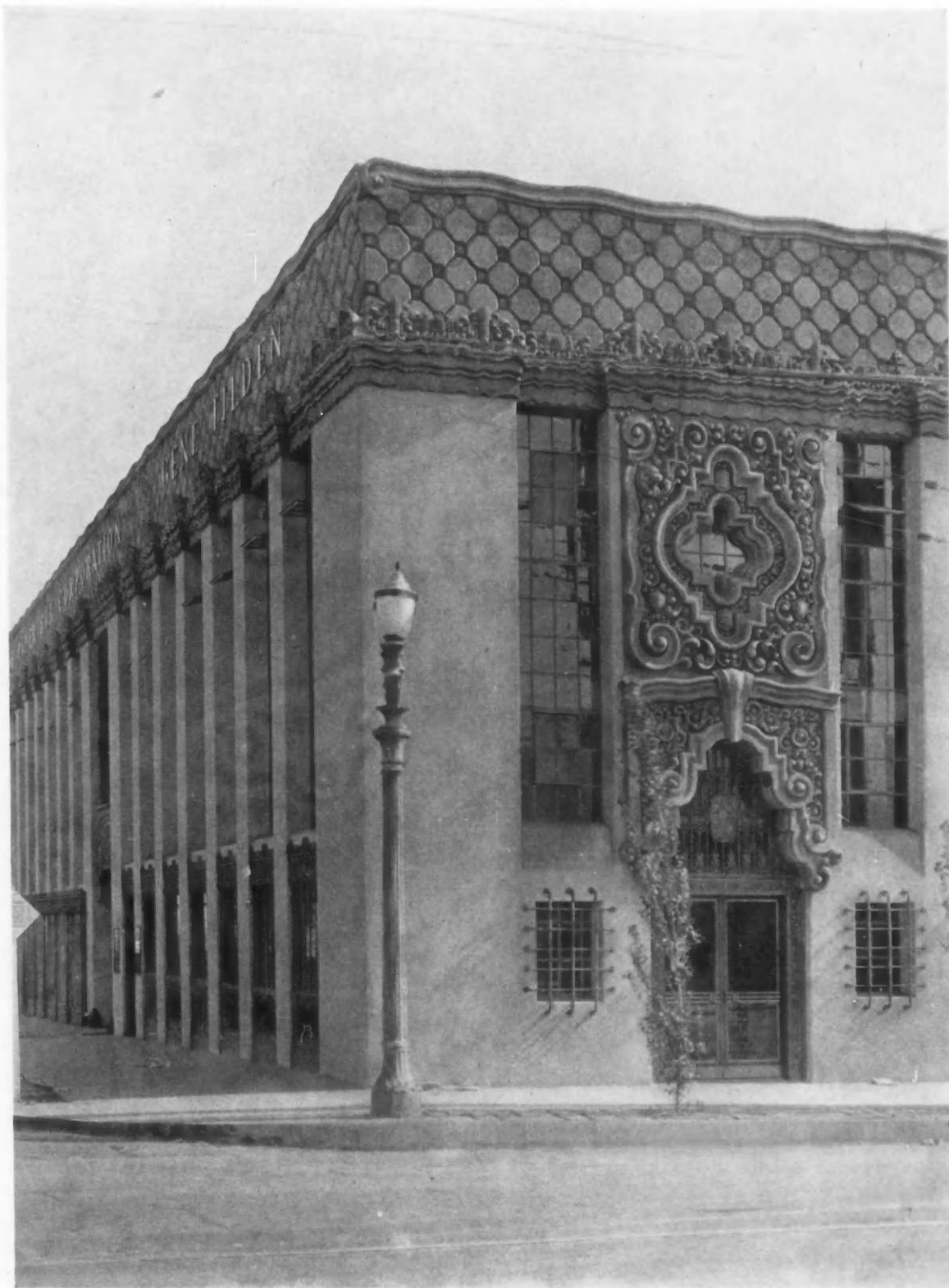
SUB-STATION, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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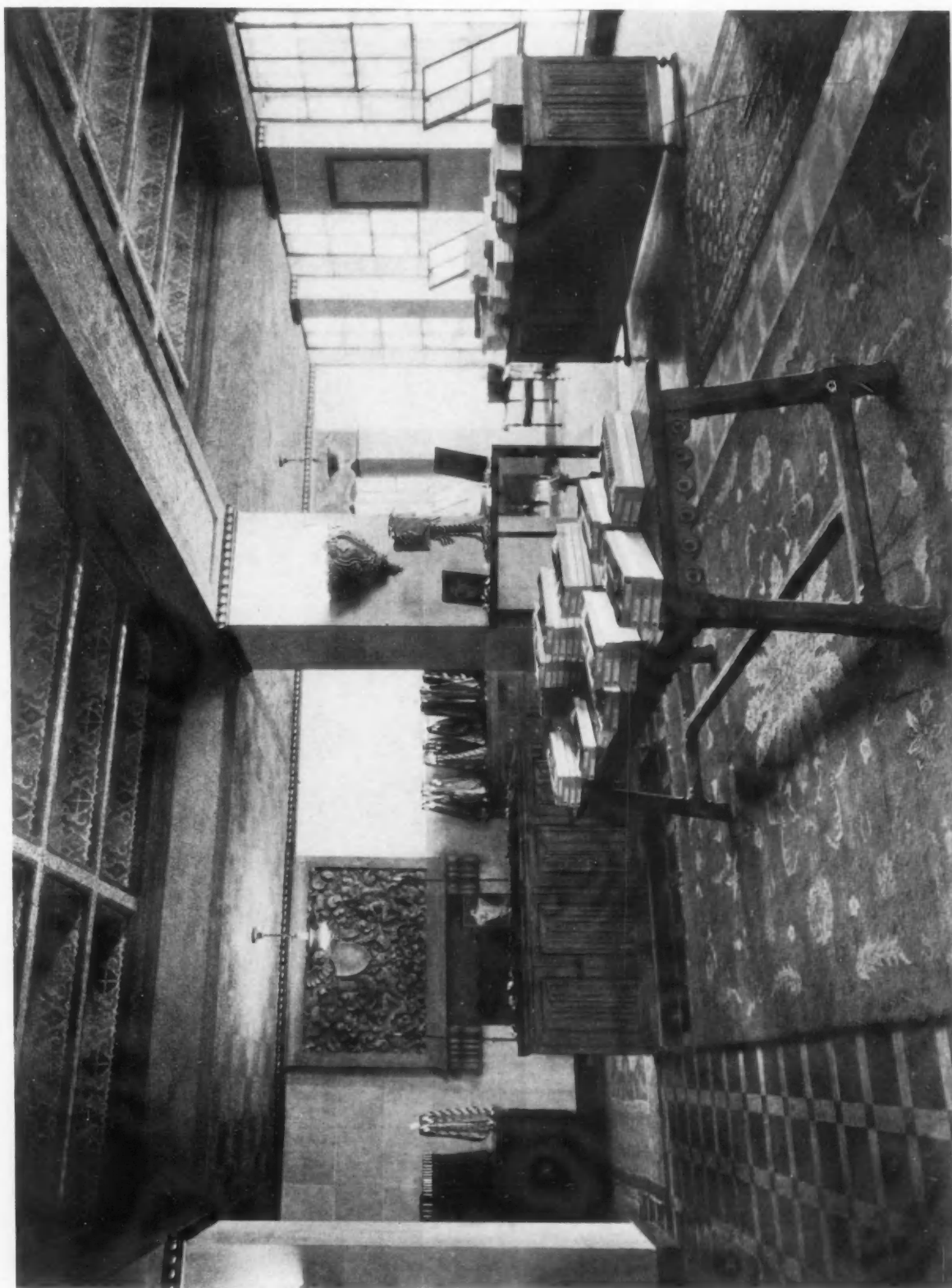
HOLLYWOOD BOX CORPORATION BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
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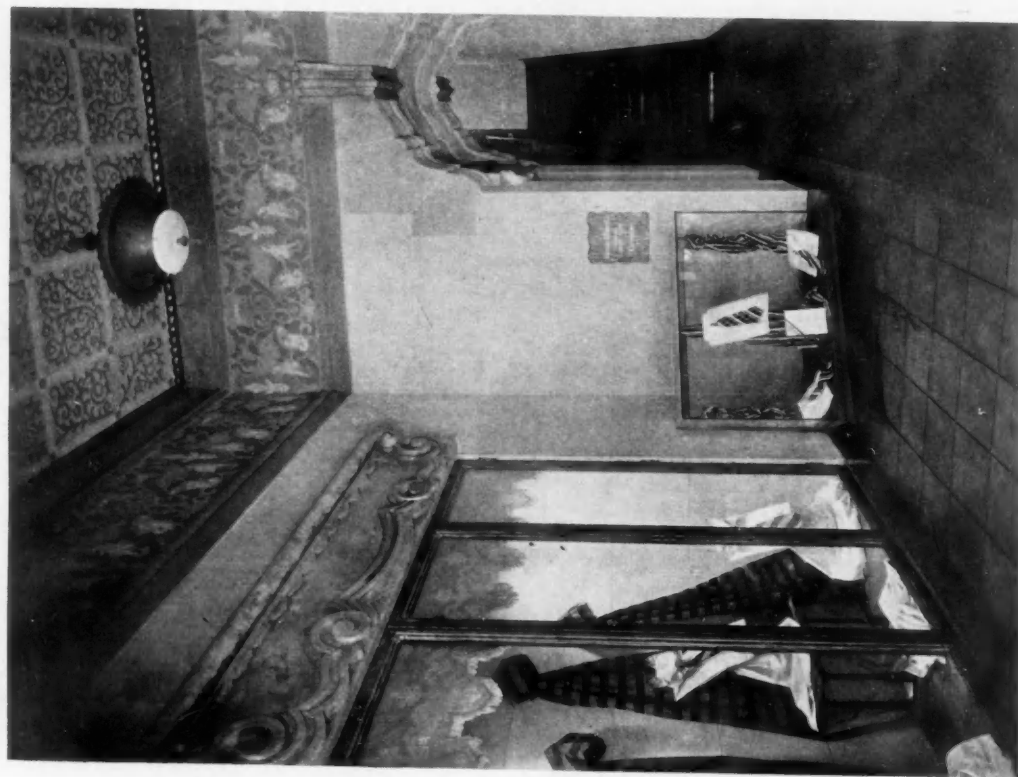
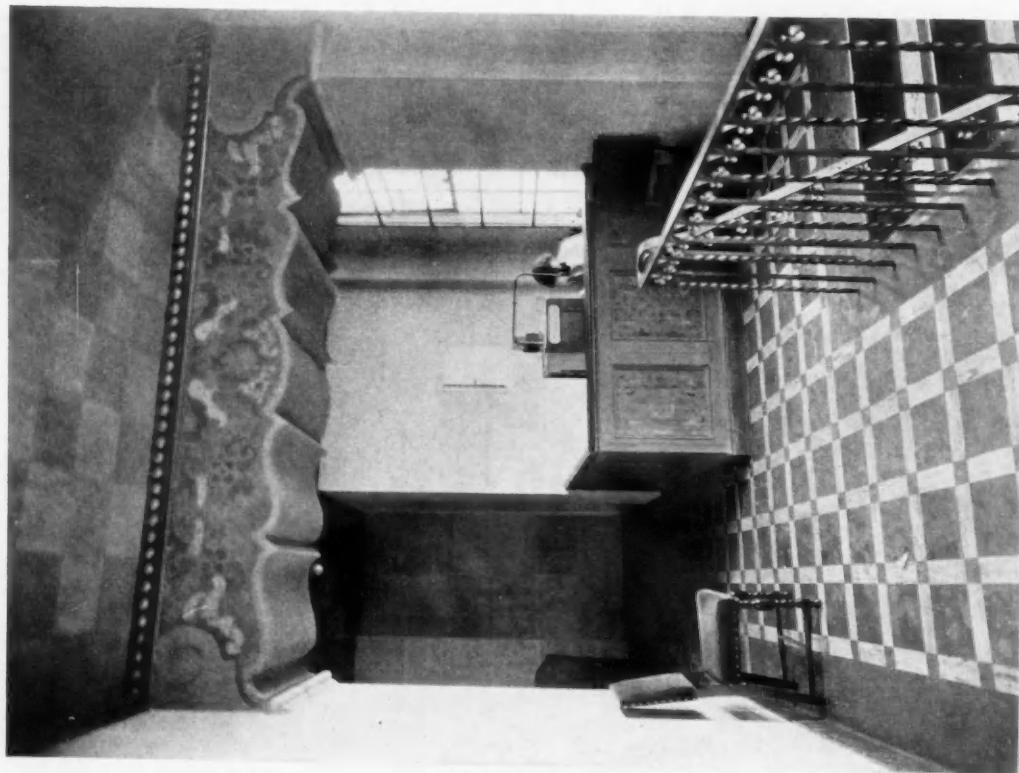
DETAIL OF OFFICE ENTRANCE, HOLLYWOOD BOX CORPORATION BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
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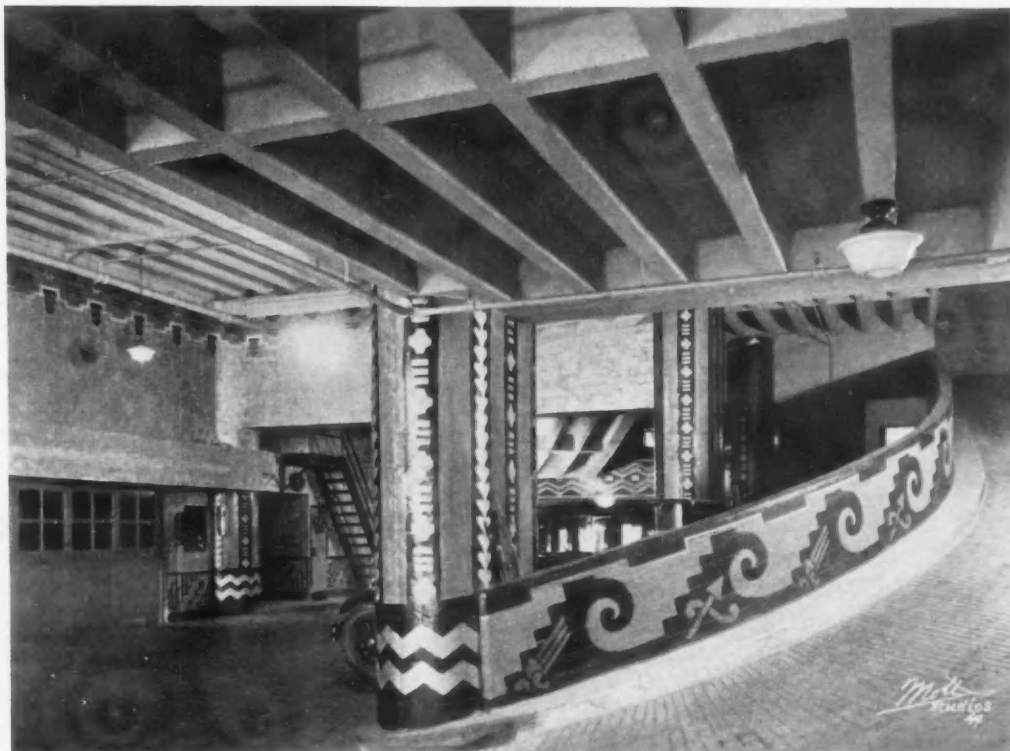
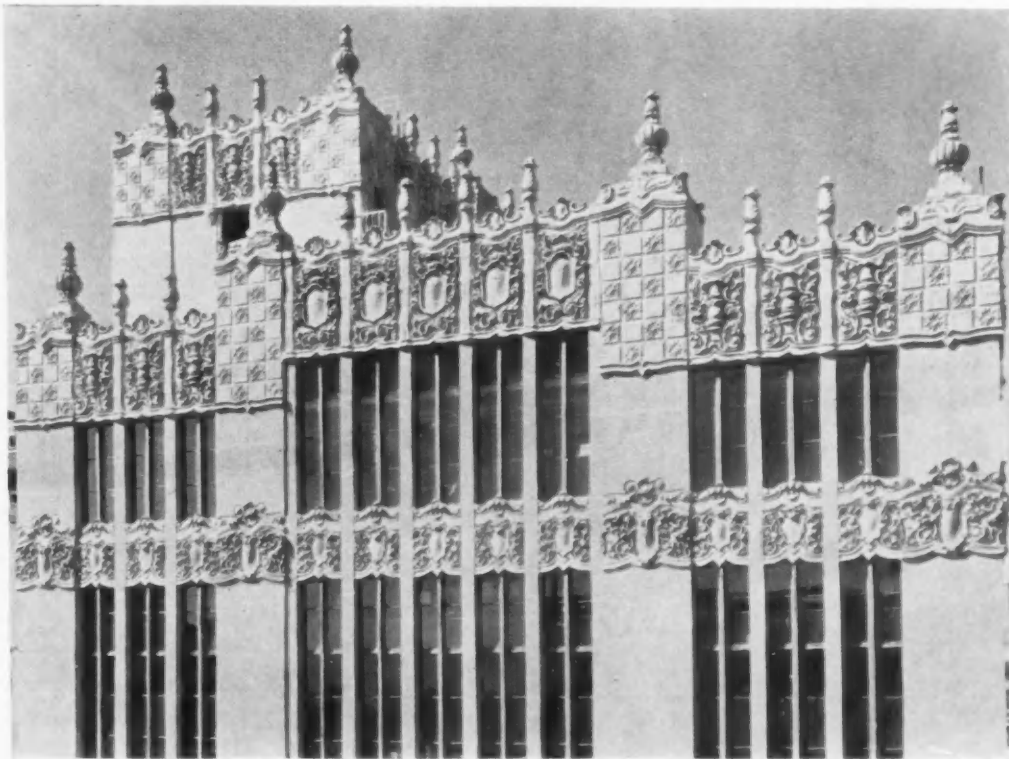
RALPH'S GROCERY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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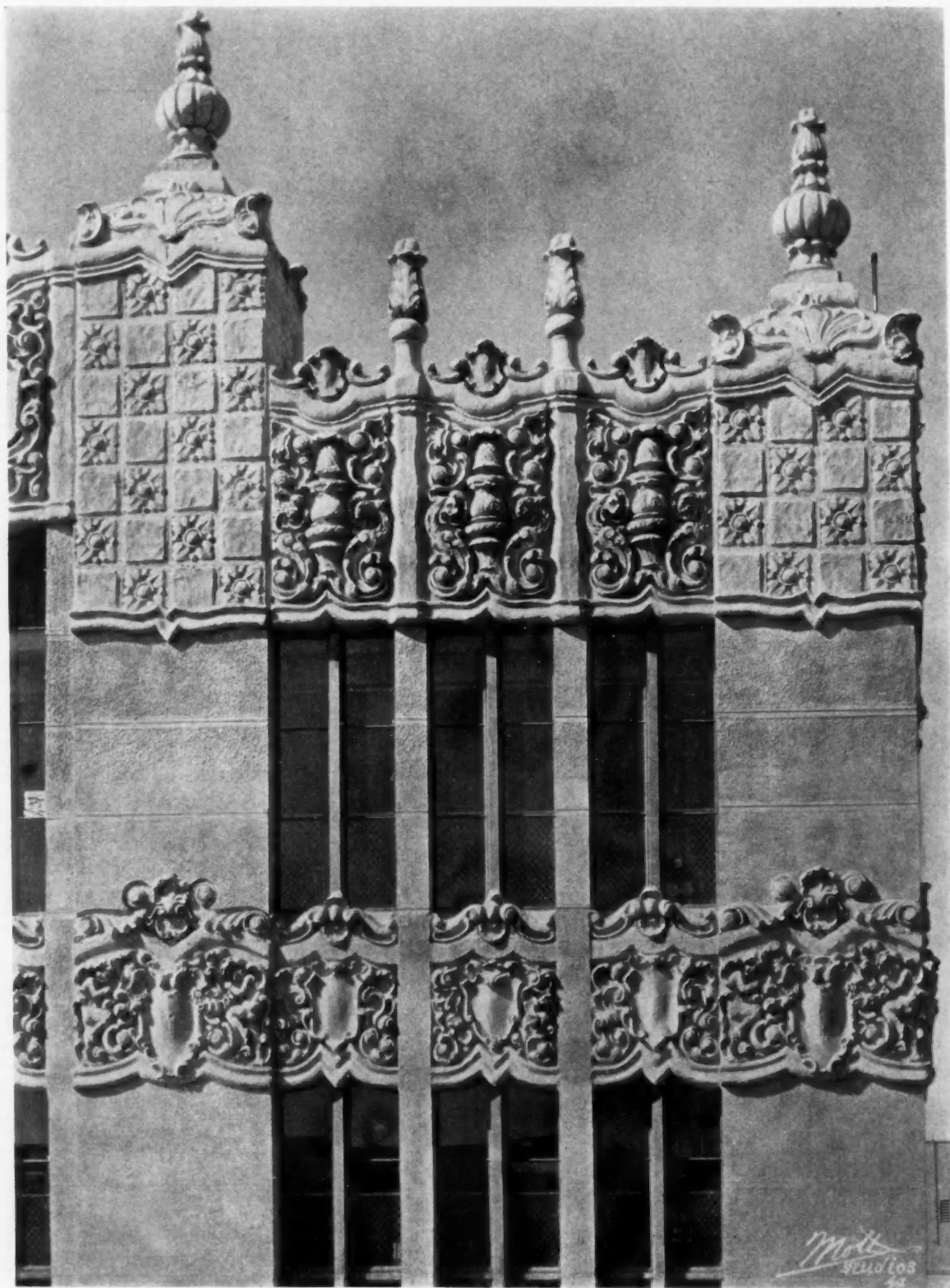
SHOWROOM, MARION R. GRAY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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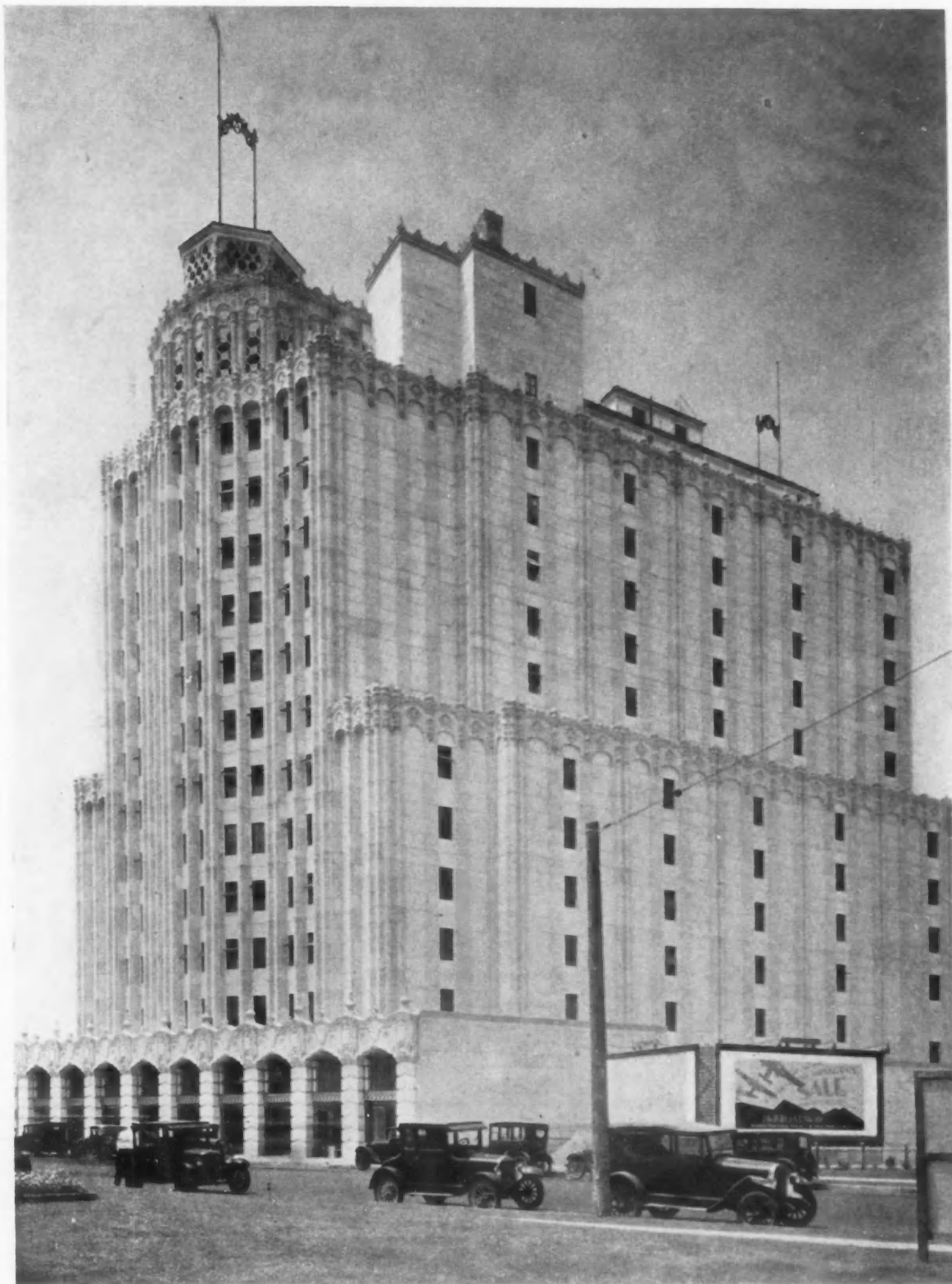
INTERIOR HALLWAYS, MARION R. GRAY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS



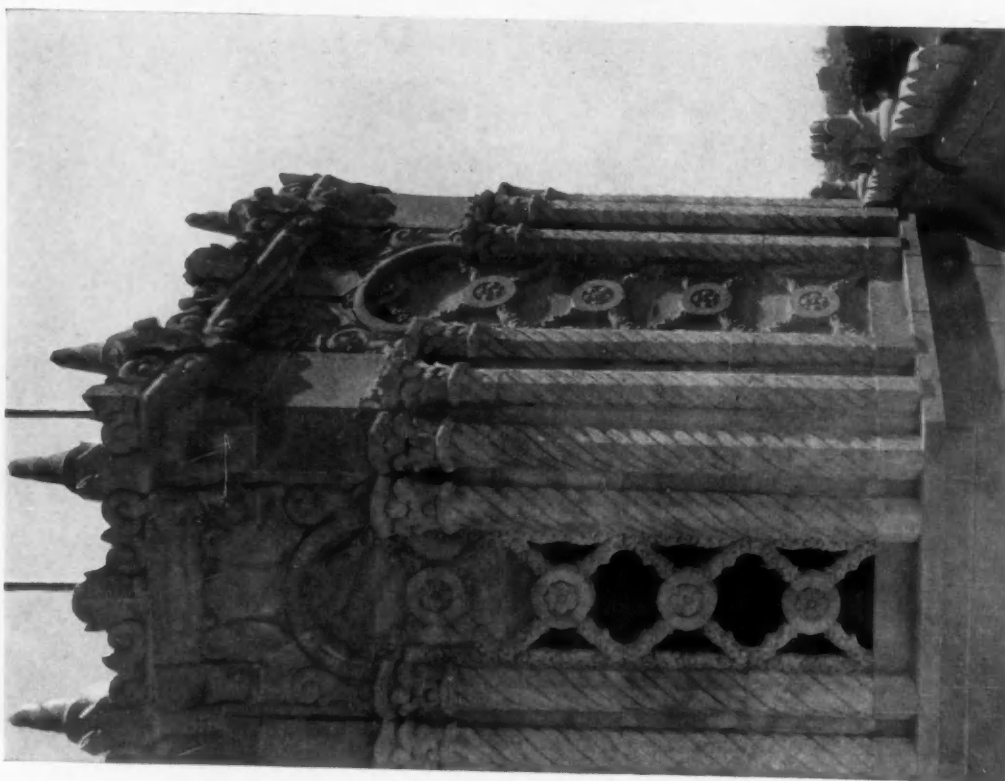
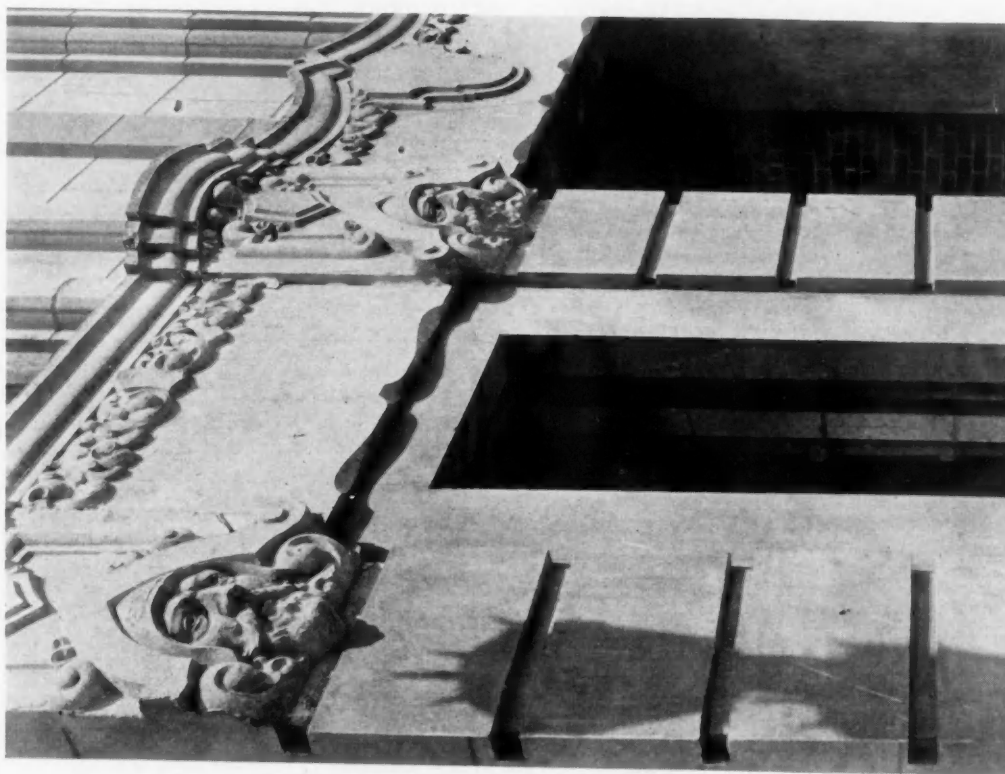
ABOVE—CRESTING DETAIL; BELOW—VIEW OF RAMP, HILL'S GARAGE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. KENNETH MACDONALD, JR., ARCHITECT



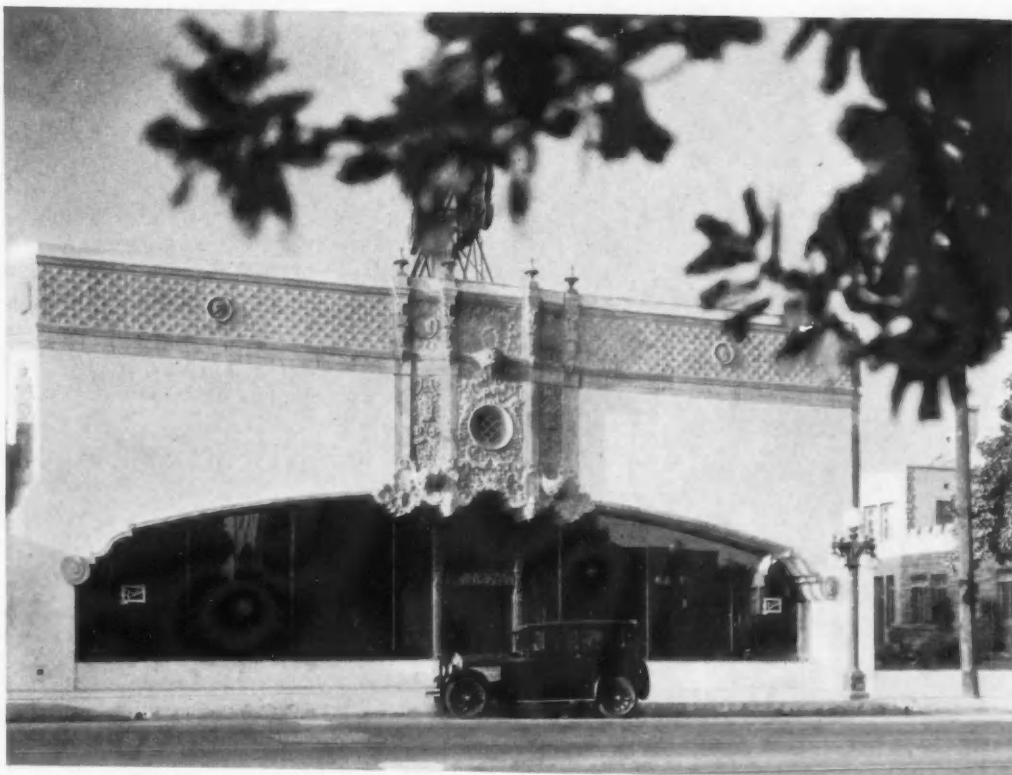
DETAIL OF CRESTING, HILL'S GARAGE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
KENNETH MACDONALD, JR., ARCHITECT



AMERICAN STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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AMERICAN STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. ARTHUR E. HARVEY, ARCHITECT



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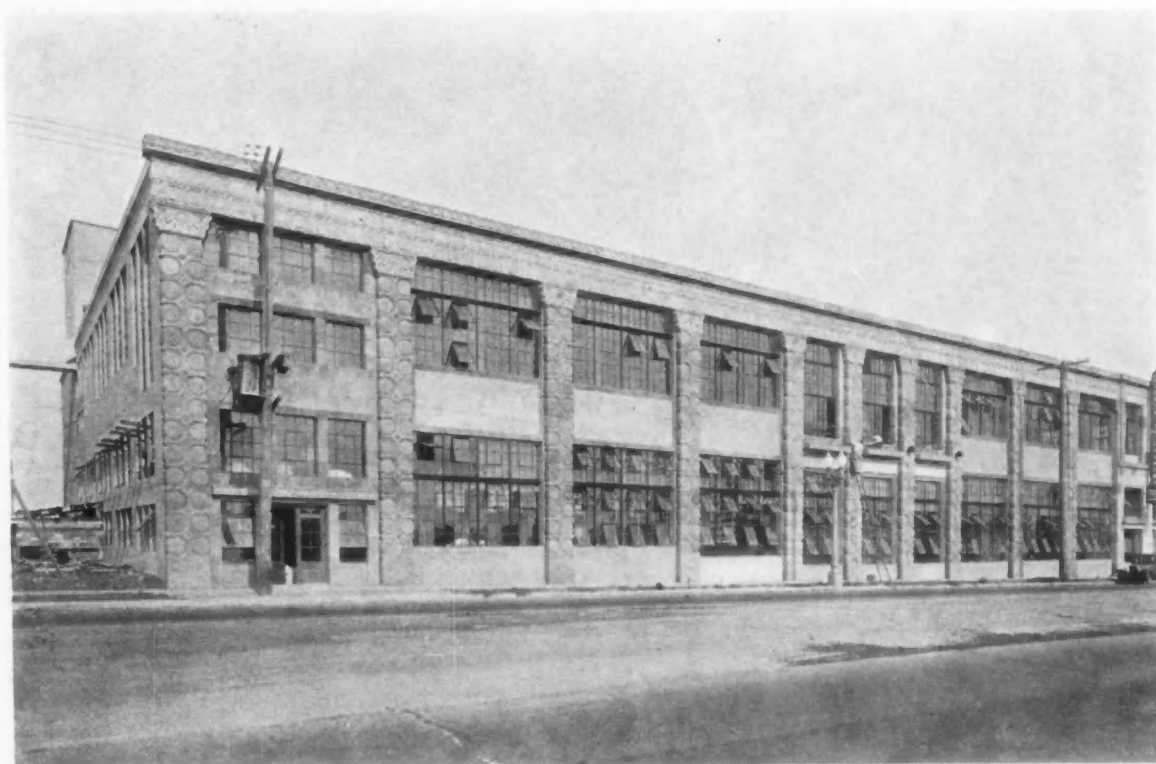


ABOVE—DELIGHT AND LA CRESTA LAUNDRIES, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

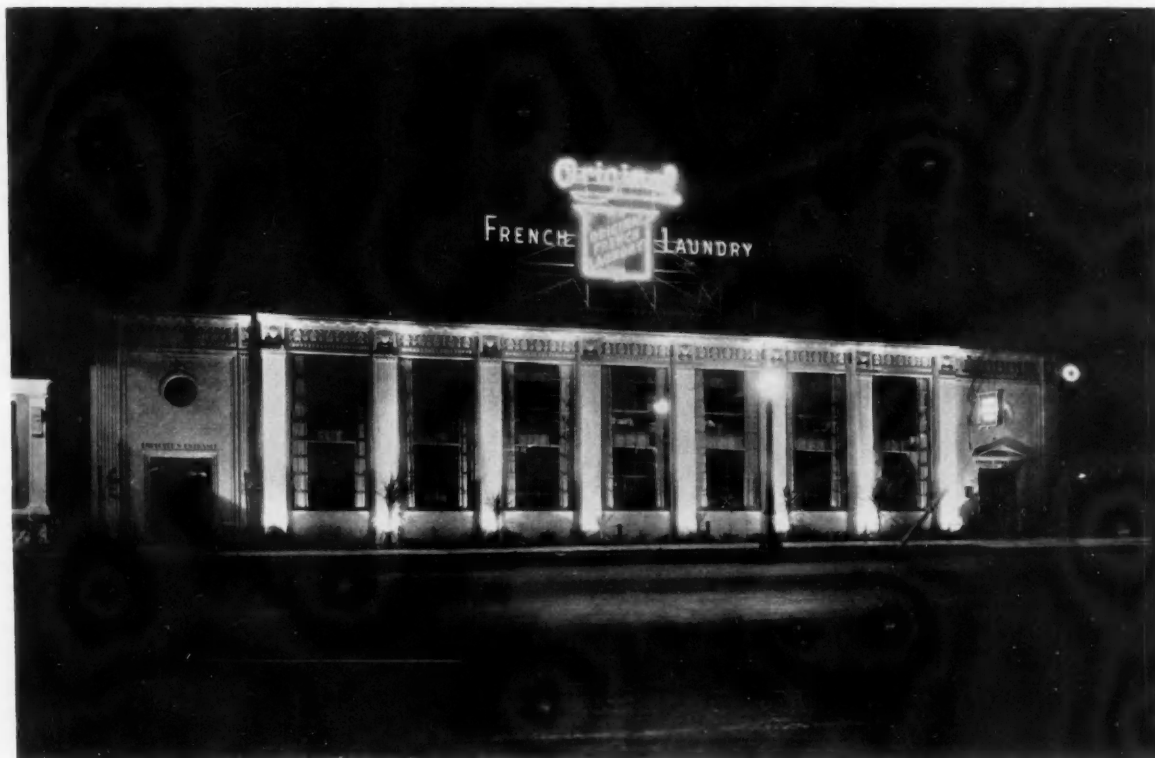
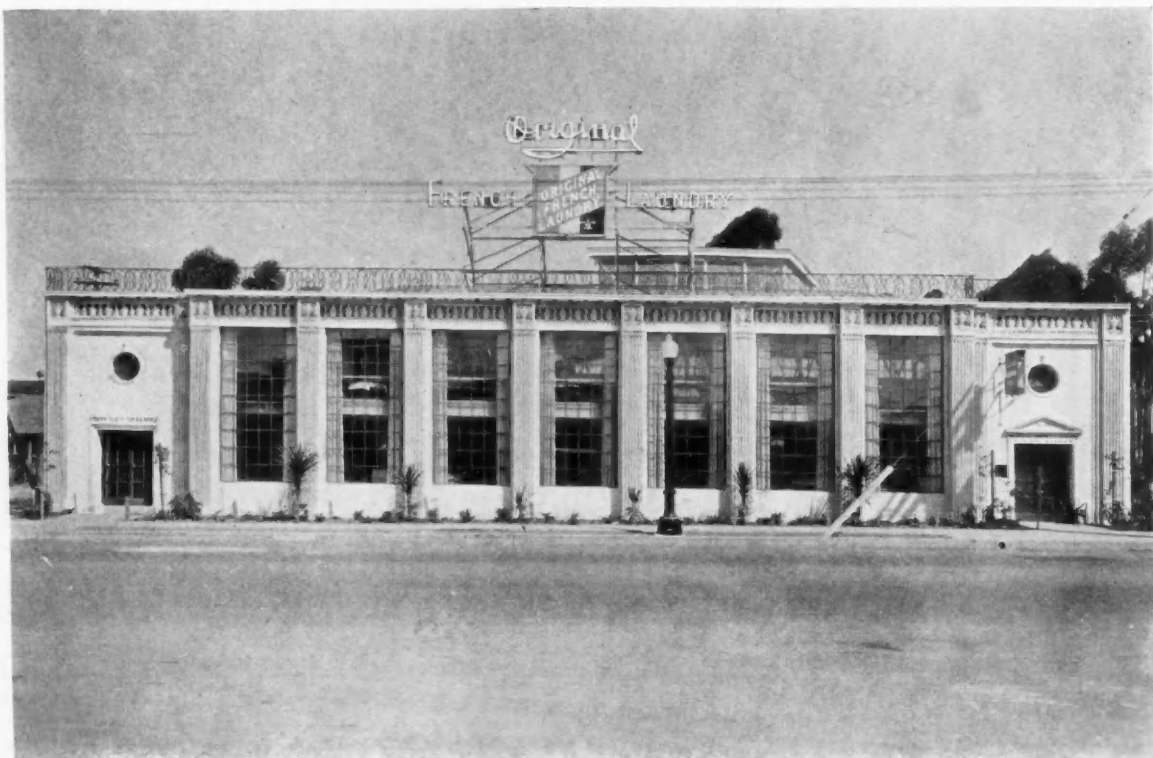
HARRY L. PIERCE, ARCHITECT

BELOW—PEERLESS LAUNDRY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

W.M. F. GUNNISON, ARCHITECT



COMMUNITY LAUNDRY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. W. J. SAUNDERS, ARCHITECT



ORIGINAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. FRANK P. ALLEN, JR., ARCHITECT

Principles and Purposes of Architectural Practice

Published by the Society of Architects of Alameda County

ARCHITECTURE AND THE ARCHITECT*



ARCHITECTURE is not simply the adornment of a building. It is rather a blending of beauty with usefulness in the design of buildings. From the artistic standpoint, all architecture must aim toward gratifying the sense of the beautiful. But it must do more.

It must satisfy the considerations of comfort and convenience, and must utilize, to the best advantage, all available space, all with a careful selection of lasting and durable materials.

The architect is actually an economist. He engages in the solution of building problems in an endeavor to create a reasonable, orderly and comprehensive arrangement of the structure to best meet the needs for which it is intended, and to have that arrangement adequately and beautifully constructed. He achieves this by close cooperation with his client, by numerous preliminary or trial drawings, by finished or working drawings and specifications, large scale drawings, and by supervision of the work in construction.

THE ARCHITECT AND THE OWNER

A large part of the architect's study lies in the attempt to adjust a miscellany of ideas brought him by the client, and to resolve them into a comprehensive and orderly unit.

The process of clarifying and coordinating the varied requirements of an owner and the embodiment thereof into a formal statement is a service which demands study, research and the experience of a technically trained man. This service is expressed graphically and literally by means of drawings and specifications and is but one part of architectural services.

It is a mistaken idea that the employment of an architect constitutes simply the purchasing of a few sets of blueprints and typewritten instructions to accompany them. Such is not the case. Drawings and specifications are merely memoranda, and, jointly, they constitute a statement in technical terms by which the architect conveys his conception of the owner's desires and requirements to the builder who is to execute the work. If these instructions to the builder are to be of value, they must be complete, concise and accurate. No contractor, however competent, estimates the cost of any building accurately from slovenly or ill-prepared instructions. Guessing is expensive and means either heavy losses for the contractor or misfortune for the owner. Both are hurtful to the work and to the community.

THE ARCHITECT AND THE BUILDER

The contractor cannot be expected to bring to the solution of building problems the greatest skill, either in plan, design or choice of materials. He is not trained

for this work and has not the time if he were. It is to perfect himself in these matters that the architect devotes years to study before engaging in practice. The contractor, on the other hand, must devote his time and thought to the multitudinous details connected with the judicious purchasing of materials and the management of labor in their installation.

THE ARCHITECT AND THE BUILDING CONTRACT

Questions arising out of a building contract are of a technical and frequently legal nature, and must of necessity be decided by an impartial arbiter, and in their adjustment lies one of the chief functions of the architect. Being an advisor and counselor of the owner (his client) he becomes, after the contract is let, a referee to insure the full and just performance of the terms thereof. This service continues throughout the life of the contract and includes, among other things, frequent, at times daily, visits to the job for verification of the work in progress, examination of the materials delivered and the method of installation. He furthermore checks the contractor's requests for payments and assists the owner in the selection of fixtures and equipment. Moreover, it is his duty to see that the owner enjoys adequate protection from difficulties arising out of fire, default of the builder, workmen's compensation and public liability. Such service, it must be apparent, requires a specialized training and varied experience in a given field, and can be exercised only by one without monetary consideration in the contract itself, and whose sole interest is to secure for his client full and fair satisfaction of the contract.

That the services of an architect are not necessary is a statement commonly heard. In terms of isolated cost, this might be true. Diamonds cost more than paste, though the latter may be bigger. So in the building world, in terms of value received, a survey of numerous structures demonstrates beyond question the economic advantages of efficient utilization of space and of sound construction with its attendant reduction in depreciation. These results follow only from the full use of the accumulated knowledge of men whose sole business lies in this field. In writing of architect's services, the vice-president of a well-known bank has said that a banker prefers that plans prepared by an architect be submitted with applications for building loans. And he added that in such cases the applicant will get quicker action and generally a more liberal loan.

The detail of construction work is more complex than ever before, errors in judgment are costly, and the folly of embarking unadvised and unguided on such undertakings is evident.

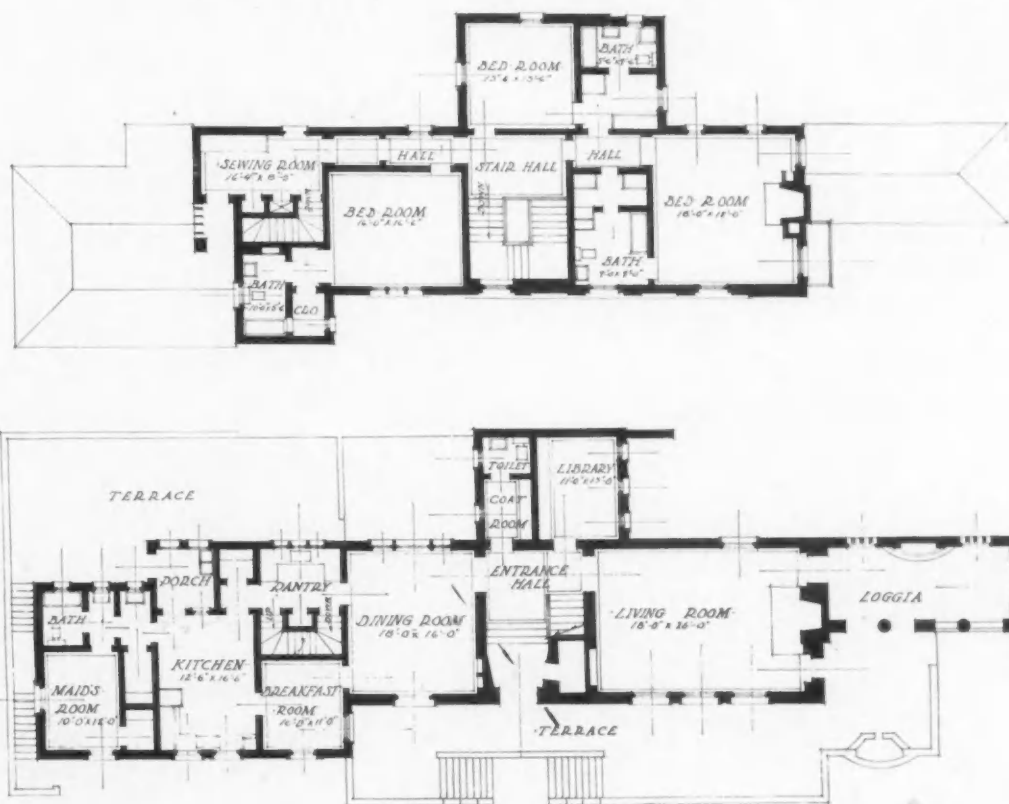
THE ARCHITECT AND HIS EMPLOYMENT

The foregoing paragraphs have pointed out the need for architectural service in the building industry, and have outlined the architect's functions in relation to the owner (his employer), but nothing has been said as to the method of his selection. This is a difficult

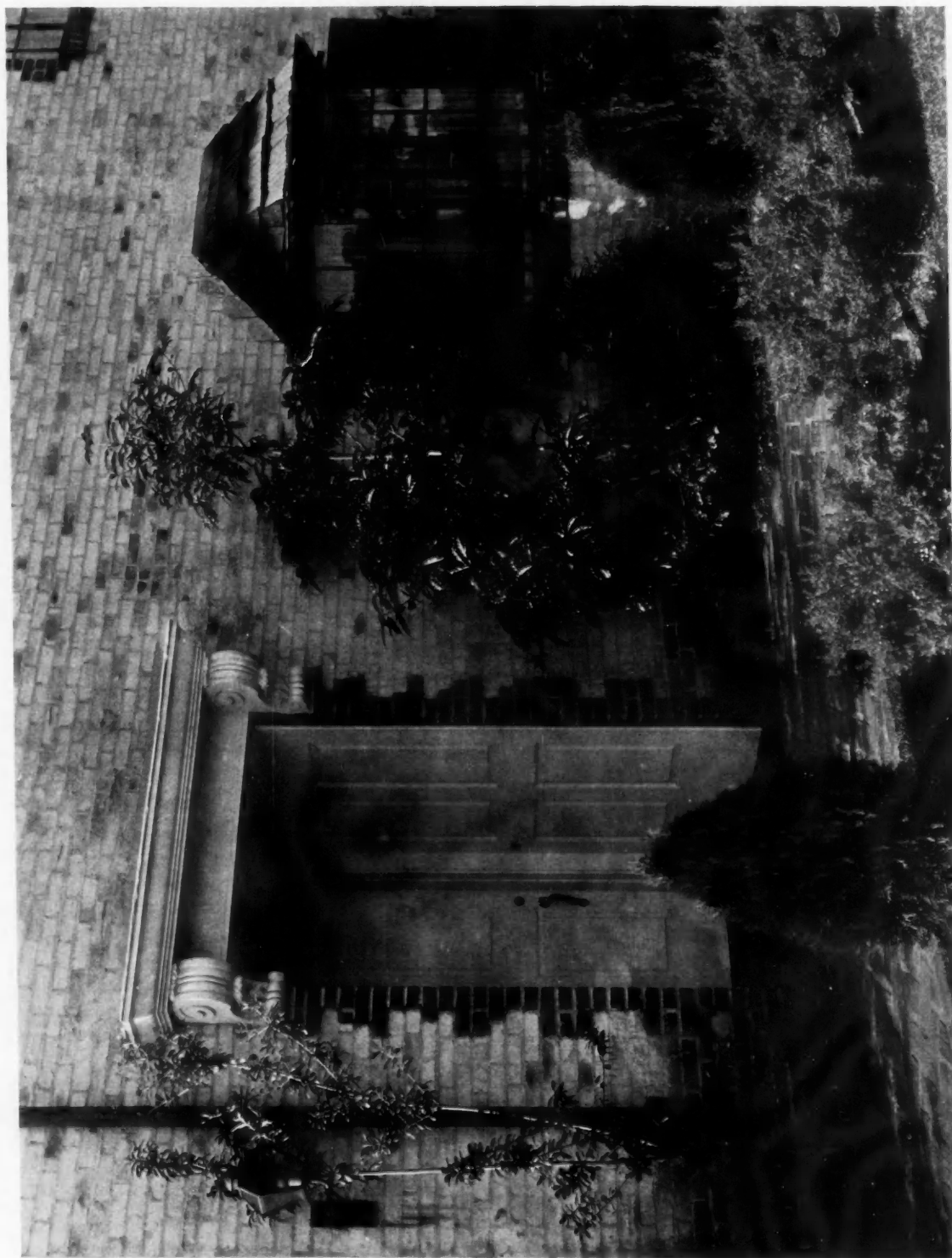
*Many States, including California, require all those practicing architecture to be certificated, and qualifications of the practitioner are determined by rigid examinations of his structural and practical competency.



LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF MR. C. H. HOWLAND, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA
MARSTON, VAN PELT AND MAYBURY, ARCHITECTS



RESIDENCE OF MR. C. H. HOWLAND, GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA
MARSTON, VAN PELT AND MAYBURY, ARCHITECTS



ENTRANCE DETAIL, RESIDENCE OF MR. H. F. HALDEMAN, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
MARSTON, VAN PELT AND MAYBURY, ARCHITECTS



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. F. HALDEMAN, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
MARSTON, VAN PELT AND MAYBURY, ARCHITECTS



LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF MR. H. F. HALDEMAN, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. MARSTON, VAN PELT AND MAYBURY, ARCHITECTS

Air Mail a Help to Architects



SIMULTANEOUS with the record of air mail in flying more than 600,000 miles last month, transporting three tons of mail each day to all parts of the country, came the drastic reduction on August 1 of the air-mail rates and today a letter weighing up to an ounce can be sent to any part of the United States or its possessions, via the air, for five cents. The rate on parcel mail weighing more than one ounce is cut more than 50 per cent. A package which cost \$2 to send by air mail now requires only 95 cents postage. This new rate of 5 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce has not only a pocketbook interest for the business man, but it also will tremendously stimulate the development of commercial air transport, which is built around air mail.

Casual observers who think air mail is largely confined to letters will be surprised to learn the diversity of commodities transported daily over the network of air-mail lines. Among the regular users of air transport are architects and other groups identified with the building industry. Specific cases will indicate how men in this line of business are using the air mail, not only as an aid to business but as a money-maker.

A Seattle architect prepared specifications for a public building in Reno, Nevada. Just prior to the time designated for sending out calls for bids, changes were necessary. Telegrams were exchanged, the air mail was used both ways, and the call for bids went out on time. On this same job a Portland, Oregon, contractor was a bidder against San Francisco firms. He learned there was some discussion about a feature of his bid and wired, "I will come by air-mail plane." He made the trip from Portland to San Francisco in six hours and from San Francisco to Reno in three hours. His use of 100-mile-an-hour transportation won him the job.

A Dallas architect preparing plans for a court-house found it necessary to get in touch with marble contractors at St. Paul for an estimate on the cost of marble. Specifications to be checked over left Dallas on Saturday and were received in St. Paul Sunday afternoon, having been sent air mail, special delivery. The Dallas firm had the checked specifications back in Dallas before Wednesday.

The widow of an architect who died suddenly found among his papers warrants entitling him to rights to buy additional shares of a valuable stock at a figure which was low compared to the current quotation. These warrants, however, became void if not exercised by a certain date. As the deceased had overlooked this fact, there was scant time to forward the certificates to the corporation office and have them arrive before the dead line. The warrants had to be delivered in New York within 24 hours from the time of their discovery, and the regular mails could not possibly make delivery. Quick work got the valuable papers into the air mail, and the stock rights were exercised in time to save the money involved for the estate.

A New York architect in preparing specifications for a large office building in New York wished samples of door locks manufactured in Milwaukee. He wired the Milwaukee man on Tuesday afternoon, and Wednesday morning the locks were in his office. Delays in building construction in these days of high payrolls are too expensive to follow old methods of transportation and communication, when air mail will deliver at 100 miles an hour, contrasted with an average of 35 miles for train mail and express.

Recently a Philadelphia firm of architects, having offices in four different States, used air mail to send out specifications for recommendations to all four offices, and the transaction was completed within a week. It would have required double that time or more had train mail been used.

What will happen to the architect, bank, bond house, manufacturer or the retailer who sticks to train transport mail when his alert competitor reaches competitive markets 12, 24, 48 or 72 hours ahead of him by using air mail? Modern business methods prohibit, especially in view of the new low air-mail rate, the extra 52 hours required to transport communications by train, when there is daily dependable air-mail and express service between New York and San Francisco. That saving can be duplicated on routes all over the great network of air transport.

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENT

The House Beautiful Cover Competition

The House Beautiful magazine announces its seventh annual cover competition and exhibition, in which the following prizes are to be awarded: First prize, \$500; second prize, \$250; special student prize, \$200, and a certificate of merit. In addition we hope to purchase a number of other designs at \$200 each.

A copy of the conditions may be obtained from the COVER COMPETITION COMMITTEE, The House Beautiful, 8 Arlington street, Boston, Mass.

* * *

PRINCIPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

[Concluded from page 33]

question, and in general might be answered with the admonition "Select your architect as you would your doctor, lawyer or banker." Ascertain his standing in the community, in his profession and the character of training and experience which he has had, and see work from his hand. But it must be remembered that, if the undertaking is to be successful, the relationship between owner and architect must rest on mutual confidence and respect.

THE ARCHITECT AND HIS FEE

The American Institute of Architects has established a minimum charge of six per cent for professional services, based upon the total cost of the work complete, and provides that on residential work, alterations to existing buildings, monuments, furniture, etc., it is proper to make a higher charge.



Residence, Bryn Maur Park, New York. W. S. Matthews, Architect

The Western Future of Slate

BY ZOE A. BATTU



IN surveying Western architecture we are usually forced to look far afield to discover buildings in which slate is embodied. The lack is not explained on the grounds that we entirely lack the type of buildings with which this material is traditionally associated. It is, of course, true that the architecture of the Southern Latin countries predominates on the Pacific Slope, and for roofing and various ornamental embellishments tile materials have been the natural, logical choice. But at the same time we have no difficulty in discovering all manner of public and private structures, done in the several variations of Gothic and Tudor or in a fashion that follows no particular precedent, to which slate on the interior or exterior would be eminently suitable and from which it is conspicuously absent.

Yet slate is a material of innumerable virtues, of honored historical traditions and manifold uses. The traveler in England, France, Wales, Scotland and Ireland will frequently come upon buildings, large and small, in cities and rural districts, built 1100 to 1200 years ago, whose original slate roofs are still in place and show no effects from centuries of service, save those very desirable ones of mellowing and weathering. Ancient slate chimneys, fireplaces, garden walks and paved courts are likewise in excellent condition. It frequently happens that architects, desiring to obtain

genuine and authentic mellowed effects in new buildings, take the slates from these old structures and use them again. There is literally no wear out to the material.

Western architects and laymen have, on the whole, taken small notice of its possibilities and made only slight and isolated application of those possibilities. For one thing, we have been vastly occupied with types of buildings, not ordinarily associated with slate. But now we begin to cast about for materials, other than those we have fairly mastered, that will lend new, fresh touches to our architecture. Various commercial agencies and quarries at last seek out Western markets and we find slate readily available.

Basically, slate is in no sense a man-made substance, but one produced solely by natural geological processes, which science estimates as requiring thousands, perhaps millions, of years; hence its durability and ruggedness are inherent. Besides these properties it possesses those which enable it to be cut or split into units of any desired size or shape of various texture effects; while in thickness it may be split to as little as three-sixteenths of an inch, the standard thickness for roofing slate. Authentic tests show that upon exposure it becomes harder even than in its natural beds; its porosity registers 0.15 to 0.04.

Consequently, regardless of the uses to which slate may be put, and for roofing purposes in particular, it is manifestly quite unexcelled. It is ab-



Slate Floor of a Church

solutely waterproof and fireproof and uninjured by the action of smoke, steam, gas or acid laden fumes. It requires no preserving materials. It may be laid over old roofs and has high salvage value. First costs compare favorably with any standard roofing material, and should there be any added original costs, they will be slight and more than compensated by the total absence of repair and maintenance bills and lowered insurance.

Esthetically and artistically slate has large claims to merit by artists and craftsmen. Its color values and combinations are practically endless. Besides the natural bluish or black slate color, it may be obtained in pure tones of red, orange, yellow, green, purple and gray; in blue-grays and blue-blacks. Mottled effects are plentiful and varied. Any of the given pure tones may be mottled with the other values, as named. Thus we have purple shot through with green, orange or yellow and so on, in endless combination.

The color, tones and mottling of slate vary according to the pits and district from which it comes. All slates are not subject to weathering and change of color after exposure to the elements. Nor is there any way of exactly determining just what tones and effects the material will ultimately develop. But those of long quarrying experience possess an almost infallible ability to distinguish slate that will weather from that which will not, and the probable nature and intensity of the final tones. Consequently, the material is commercially classified as "weathering" and "unweathering", and like and harmonious colors are grouped. The architect will thus have no difficulty in writing specifications to assure the desired result in relation to purpose and use.

Textural values have already been suggested.

Slate may be had which is perfectly smooth, or which is variously ribbed on its surfaces, or jagged and irregular on its edges, as the intended use requires. Likewise, as before mentioned, it may be of any thickness and of any shape or dimension, uniform or irregular. Smooth or practically smooth stone may be waxed, oiled and polished and will in time, under this treatment, acquire a lustrously dull gloss.

These attributes of slate—natural properties, colors and textures—suggest the character, associations and environments in which it is most expressive and significant. It is plainly a material of elemental simplicity, strength, durability, dignity, conservatism. In an environment of the highly artificial, complex, voluptuous, sensuous, it would be alien. Its colors may be clear and well defined and worked into a mosaic of many tones, but they are quiet, subdued and rich. There is nothing exotically brilliant about the substance, but rather the direct honesty of soil and hills.

In the strictly Spanish or Mediterranean structure it is not unlikely that it will find welcome for floor, for terraces for gardens and grounds. In the English manors, French chateaus, New England colonials, Southern colonials, Normandy cottages, English cottages, and all the many variations thereof that our architects are so generally turning their hands and attention to, slate finds its natural, practically predestined place for roofs, fireplaces, exterior walls, floors, terraces, garden walks, courts and for any application ingenuity may devise. In churches, schools, libraries, railroad stations, industrial plants, warehouses or what you will, the story will in all probability be repeated many times to the immense profit of the present and the future.



Slate Floor for a Hallway



PRIVATE OFFICES TODAY

.....

The dismal cell which was yesterday's office is changing to the cheerful "study" of today . . . This Georgian room has walls and ceiling painted, glazed, antiqued . . . Furniture and fixtures are of the period . . . Environment exerts its subtle influence upon the business conference . . . Workmanship of a high order was required to produce this effect in the private office of Blyth, Witter & Co., occupying the entire twenty-first floor of Russ Building, San Francisco. Ward & Blohme, Architects; A. Quandt & Sons, Painters and Decorators [since 1885] 374 Guerrero St., San Francisco.

"Co-operation for Quality"

Quandt quality is available for the small job as well as the large. Pioneers and specialists in the application of lacquer by air brush in the architectural field. Complete decorative color schemes designed and furnished. Our operations are State-wide.

• EDITORIAL •

The State Convention

THE first convention of California architects, organized into a State association, is to be held in San Francisco, October 5th and 6th.

Important, inspiring, encouraging, as the organization work done so far has been, it is, after all, preliminary in its nature. It was the recruiting and outfitting of forces which are yet to be assembled and drilled for the campaign. Plans and details have been studied and completed and temporarily approved; the work of actually erecting the structure is now to begin.

Following both of these analogies, it is clear that cooperation, coordination, are going to be absolutely necessary, if we hope to reach our objective. And at no time will this be more the case than at the official start. Granted that many an undertaking has begun enthusiastically, with fair prospects and solid support, and through lack of staying power, through internal friction or external obstacles, has failed in its purpose, such difficulties can be foreseen and forestalled; but a poor start is a stumbling block hard indeed to overcome.

A determined effort, therefore, must be made by every architect in the State to arrange his affairs so as to permit his attendance at this first convention. This is not to be, as so many "conventions" are, a meeting for mirth and merry-making; nor a contest of politics, with office or control to be voted for as prizes; but a serious, deliberate consideration of policies and plans, which concern vitally both the livelihood of its members and the best interests of the country at large.

* * *

Information About Architects

ELSEWHERE in this issue are reprinted the contents of a small pamphlet, issued by the Society of Architects of Alameda County, for the information and guidance of those intending to build. This pamphlet deserves comment, not merely for being another of the much-needed efforts to explain the functions of the architect, but for the ability with which these manifold, complicated functions have been presented in a clear, compact and remarkably impersonal form.

No one could possibly maintain that the dignity of the profession was injured by such a calm and well-balanced statement of facts and principles. It is, however, further evidence that the profession is adjusting itself to modern conditions. That this

can be done without lowering professional standards or violating professional ethics has been doubted and debated until arguments are superfluous, but facts are stubborn things. The process of adjustment goes on; the irresistible force is gradually moving the supposedly immovable body; and the standing of the profession has certainly not been damaged—rather is it higher, better established, than ever before.

That this is so, of course, is due almost entirely to the one national association of architects; and it is significant that just as standards are preserved by an organized group, so adjustments and improvements are made by group action.

In any battle, whether for conquest or for self-defense, for extending territory or for protecting a shrine, victory rests with the group which masses its forces and is equipped with the most modern weapons.

* * *

Business Improves

MANY signs indicate that business in general is beginning to improve and that the period of "depression," which has affected the building industry perhaps more than other branches of business activity, is coming to an end. Healthier conditions prevail in money and stock markets. The lack of employment is less evident; the need of relief is less than for a very long time. There is a feeling of confidence in the future. Even the political campaign does not react upon the development of business as in past seasons.

More plans are on the boards, more propositions for financing buildings are under way, more "prospects" are appearing. There is no likelihood of any building boom, but the return to a normal rate of development seems certain for building construction as well as in other lines of business.

* * *

Architects' Time

THE man who said that an architect was a business man probably never tried to see him on business—unless he happened to be a prospective client.

If there is one thing more than another that architects are unbusinesslike about, it is time. Most of them have no conception of how it passes or what it means, either to themselves or to others. Ask the contractor or material agent, who sits in the small and uncomfortable outer office and waits

[Concluded on page 46]

INSTITUTE AND CLUB MEETINGS

The Los Angeles Architectural Club

The Los Angeles Architectural Club held its regular monthly meeting at the Artland Club August 28th. Two speakers of unusual distinction addressed the members.

Wallace Waterfall, chief acoustical engineer of the Celotex Co., spoke on acoustics. His talk was enlivened by demonstrations used in connection with this work. He went thoroughly into the subject of sound insulation and acoustics, both as to detail in new structures and correction in rooms already built. Waterfall is a nationally known authority in this field and his talk was of vital interest to all.

G. W. Blossom, field superintendent of education of the Southern California Edison Company, followed Waterfall. His lecture on "The Romance of Electricity" consisted of a discussion of the beginnings of the electrical industry, the early development of steam and hydro-electric operations and the faith and initiative necessary to bring the Southern California Edison Company's great enterprise to the point which has now been reached. The speaker also briefly sketched the tremendous program known as the Big Creek project, involving construction work entailing a total expenditure of \$375,000,000, or \$15,000,000 more than the cost of the Panama Canal.

This was followed by two reels of interesting motion pictures, showing scenes in the high Sierras seventy-five miles north of Fresno, where the company is doing great work in subduing Nature's forces. Shots of the great truck trains hauling the supplies and materials up to the eighteen camps, along with scenes of dams, power houses and tunnels, were all thrilling to the imagination.

President Hales announced that in the near future the club will hold a Small House Competition. This is to be one of a series of such competitions. The prizes are not absolutely fixed as yet, but it is thought that the first prize will be \$150, with the second and third ranging in proportion. Requirements for this competition are: the house shall cost not more than \$7,000 and will go on a 50-foot lot. It shall meet the requirements of modern electrical installation for washing machines and refrigerators, etc. It shall have an entrance hall. Material and style are optional with the competitor. The drawings shall consist merely of a perspective and floor plan. These drawings will be on exhibition after the judgment.

The Los Angeles Architectural Club sponsored, during the month of August, an architectural exhibit at the State Building, Exposition Park. Architects whose work was represented were: H. Roy Kelley, Wesley Eager, T. C. Kistner, Norman Marsh, Newton and Murray and Gene Verge.



Pasadena Architectural Club Adds Interesting Activity

One of the major activities of the Pasadena Architectural Club is the recent development of a life class. The need for free-hand drawing as an aid to architectural designing and detailing, and the development of an artistic sense, was realized by a few of the club members who were attending other life classes. It became apparent that these benefits could be made available to many more of the club members if a club class was started, with fees low enough to be attractive to all. Robert Stanton offered the use of his studio and the first class was held on June 13th.

Classes have been held weekly since that date and a total of twenty-five men have appeared, with an average attendance of fifteen at each class. Refreshments have been served by Mrs. Stanton, whose kindly services as hostess have contributed largely to the success of the class. A very congenial studio atmosphere has been created, resulting in a marked enthusiasm for the work. Some of the members have taken up pastel drawing as well as charcoal. Others have begun modeling in clay under the guidance of Mr. Manuelli.

Criticism of the drawings has been very generously given by Alson Clark, noted Southern California artist, and by E. Roscoe Schrader, dean of Otis Art Institute, for which the club is very grateful.

Orrin F. Stone, committeeman in charge of education, has appointed Mark W. Ellsworth to head the life class. Stone is planning many other interesting activities of an educational nature, such as an atelier for the study of architectural design, and classes in architectural rendering.

Classes are held every Thursday night from 7:30 to 10:30. The class is not limited to members of the Architectural Club, and interested outsiders are urged to get in touch with either Orrin Stone or Mark Ellsworth at the office of Wallace Neff, architect.

* * *

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

Due to the cooperation of the Pacific Northwest Brick and Tile Association, the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., is afforded the opportunity of sponsoring a photographic exhibit of German brick architecture. The collection of some 500 photographs will be hung in the Nelson Auditorium, Seattle, during the first ten days in September and will then be displayed in the Rhodes Department Store, Tacoma.

The exhibit is divided into five groups, which trace the development and progress of German brick architecture from the eleventh century to the present day. Four of the groups deal principally with medieval buildings—churches, monuments, public structures, etc. Homes of all sizes and types are also included in

these four divisions. The fifth group covers the past 200 years and presents many striking examples of the modern and modernistic architectural trends and expressions in which the Germans have excelled in the daring and originality of their conceptions.

Dr. Edward Scheuler of Berlin, who for some years was in the service of the German Foreign Office, supervised the collection of the photographs. Following their exhibition in various American cities, the intention is to permanently place the entire collection in some American university.

On July 31st the City Planning Committee of the Washington Chapter, together with the Seattle City Planning Commission and others interested in city planning work, met in a special luncheon session. Mr. Bartholomew, city plan engineer for Seattle, was in town at the time and was the guest of honor at the luncheon. He spoke of the special problems confronting Seattle in the way of opening new districts, traffic control, zoning, etc., and how they are being, or could be, worked out. Following Bartholomew's talk there was a general informal discussion and question and answer session, which proved to be so diverting and informative to all present that the meeting lasted the greater part of the afternoon.

* * *

Alameda County Society of Architects

The Alameda County Society of Architects held the first monthly meeting of its fall season on Monday, August 27. Officers were elected as follows: Will Corliss, president; E. Geoffrey Bangs, vice-president; Frederick H. Reimers, secretary and treasurer. Monday, September 24, the organization will gather for its next regular monthly meeting. At this time the new officers will be formally installed and program plans for the activities of the coming winter months will be discussed.

* * *

Announcement

The first convention of the State Association of California Architects will be held at the Clift Hotel, San Francisco, California, on October 5th.

The organization was formed under the guiding hand of the California members of the American Institute of Architects. The intention is to include in the membership as many as possible of the 1200 registered architects of the State. The executive board consists of A. M. Edelman, chairman; Albert J. Evers, vice-chairman; William I. Garren, secretary-treasurer; Natt Piper, assistant secretary-treasurer; John C. Austin; Myron Hunt; Mark T. Jorgensen; Charles F. B. Roeth and Albert R. Walker.

For the forthcoming convention committees have been appointed to provide for the accommodations and entertainment of the 400 architects who are expected to assemble.

These committees and the chairman of each are: Halls and meeting, H. H. Gutterson; entertainment, Harris Allen; reception, A. Appleton; publicity, Irving Morrow.

Delegations of architects are expected from all of the principal cities of the State. A big delegation is coming from Los Angeles, where the chairman of the association, A. M. Edelman, resides.

EXHIBITION OF COVER DESIGNS

Architects and draftsmen, as well as artists, will be interested in the special exhibit of magazine covers which opens Tuesday, September 18th in the Architects Building Material Exhibit, 55 New Montgomery street, San Francisco. The display is free to the public and will be open daily for two consecutive weeks.

This collection of magazine covers was selected from over one thousand designs, which were submitted in the sixth national cover design competition of the House Beautiful Magazine.

* * *

The Concrete "Form-Hold" Supply Company of Culver City announce the establishment of offices in the Architects Building Material Exhibit, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Mr. O. D. Dolben and Mr. S. M. Crane are in charge of this office and all sales in Central and Northern California and in the Northwest will be handled from these headquarters.

* * *

Mr. William O. Scholtz, vice-president of the Heinz Roofing Tile Company of Denver, Colorado, has appointed Mr. Arthur Harris, formerly with the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, representative in California, and headquarters have been established at 5959 Franklin avenue, Los Angeles, and in the Architects Building Material Exhibit, 55 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.

* * *

On page 40 of the July issue of the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT there appeared a photograph of the First Presbyterian Church, Tacoma, Washington, Cram and Ferguson, architects; Sutton, Whitney and Dugan, associate architects. This building was referred to as the First Methodist Church and we apologize to the architects and to our readers for the mistake.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

[Concluded from page 14]

even—shades of our grandfathers!—an open fireplace with over-panel in cast concrete pattern, floors of colored cement or rubber tile; these and many more such innovations show that life is becoming more civilized even in the retreats of raw industry.

Attention may be called to the effect of modern concrete and glass construction upon designs based on more conservative lines. Even a strictly classic composition acquires a new interest when well handled, without attempt to disguise the real type of construction. There is, of course, no reason why ornament should not be applied to construction. When used, it certainly should follow a definite, unified scheme of composition, and not be just stuck on aimlessly, meaninglessly.

The distinctly modern warehouse for the Sears-Roebuck Company, perhaps unconsciously, is more than a little suggestive of Aztec architecture, both in mass and detail; and so, not inappropriate traditionally. There is a similar touch of feeling in the power house shown; both are excellent types of our modern industrial architecture.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

THE REGULAR monthly business meeting of the San Francisco Architectural Club was held on the evening of September 5th, with President Lawrence Keyser presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted without comment, and the treasurer's report read and accepted without comment, since it showed the financial affairs of the organization to be in very favorable condition.

The question of obtaining a permanent home for the club, which was brought up at the August meeting, again came up for consideration. It was agreed that, while it would be desirable for the club to own its own building, this was not strictly necessary. A committee was appointed to study the problem and suggest possible ways and means of solving it. This committee consists of Messrs. Monk, Renaud, Williams and C. J. Sly, the originator of the idea.

The problem of a scholarship fund, also discussed at the August meeting, was further considered at this one. Messrs. Burnett, Jansen and Nordin were named as a

definitely scheduled for Friday evening, September 21st. The club members who sign up for the trip will meet at the Sacramento River boat at 6:30 p. m. on the date named. Dinner will be served on the boat. After an all-night trip on the river, the boat will be met by automobiles from the Lincoln plant and the party taken to it. Besides the inspection of the plant, swimming and other sports are scheduled to provide entertainment and relieve the heat of the valley. Saturday evening the party will be taken in the company machines back to the river boat, leaving at 6:30 p. m., and landing in San Francisco Sunday morning.

It is readily seen that it is quite an effort to organize a week-end party on such a scale as this one, and the club urges that only those who are *positive* that they will be able to go sign up for the party. It is, of course, desired that every member possible take advantage of the hospitality and offer of Gladding, McBean & Company, but it is also urged that the members cooperate fully in keeping the engagement, if they contract for it, so that the firm may be saved unnecessary waste.

Special attention is called to the fact that the Atalier season opens September 28th, and those interested are urged to begin work on the first project of the season. The San Francisco club members in past years have brought honor to themselves and glory to their organization through the prizes they have captured. It is hoped that the reputation of the club will be fully maintained in the coming contests.

Rome Blas, holder of two scholarships, has written a humorous account of his travels in Spain and Italy, and upon his return home promises to give the Atalier the benefit of his observations and itinerary.

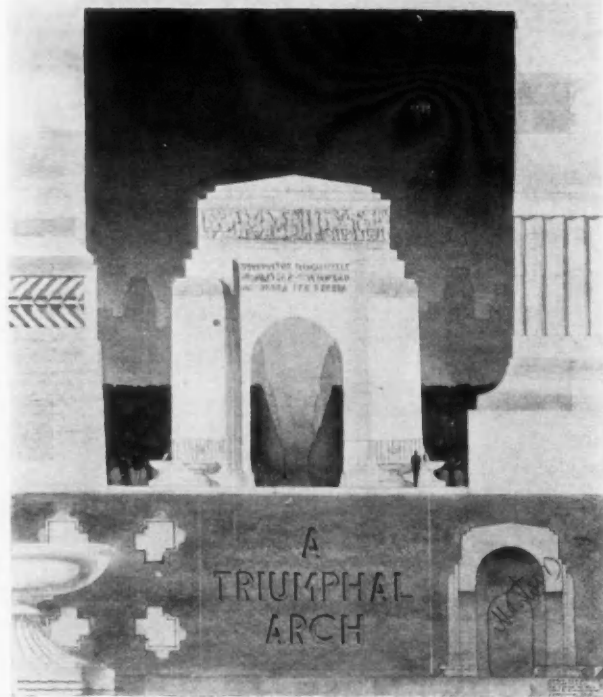
By way of lighter entertainment the Atalier dinner is scheduled for September 12th, and tickets may be gotten from Ralph Berger. Ira Springer has planned a theatre party for the evening of October 9th, Alcazar Theatre. Further details will be given out at the next meeting.

ARCHITECTS' TIME

[Concluded from page 43]

for hours; ask the draftsman who must have advice, criticism, direction, or plan or detail. Ask the foreman on the job who needs instructions on some building difficulty. Ask the contractor's clerk who wishes bills to be okehed.

Just why it is that the architect is always late, why he forgets appointments, why he puts off seeing people or making decisions, is hard to explain. It may be attributed to the artistic temperament, but surely there are other qualities of the artist that one would hold more worth retaining, in the fight between art and business. It may be the profusion and confusion of interests and cares and responsibilities that drive out consideration of minutes. But whatever is the cause, it is something that one must reckon with in dealing with almost any member of the profession.



PROBLEM: In a public square on an axis of two important avenues a triumphal arch is to be erected in honor of some distinguished person.

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH

To a distinguished personage. By Mario Ciampi. First Mention.

committee to work on this and to arrive, if possible, at some means of reviving interest in the fund and to increase it for the future.

Mr. Cole of Gladding, McBean & Company has invited the club members to a week-end trip and party to the Lincoln plant of his firm and this event has been

BOOK REVIEWS

FLORIDA ARCHITECTURE OF ADDISON MIZNER

"*Florida Architecture of Addison Mizner.*" William Helburn, Inc., 15 East Fifty-fifth street, New York. Price, \$20.00.

Without considering the work itself, it is a considerable achievement for a Californian of little or no technical training to have such a large and sumptuous volume published solely to illustrate his work—with a foreword by one of our great captains of industry, and an introduction—or, rather, an appreciation—by Ida Tarbell! It is significant that Miss Tarbell never concerns herself with failures.

The 185 pages of pictures take one on a trip through a semi-tropical, smiling Spain; an almost unbelievably romantic succession of towers and patios and loggias



Tower of the Ritz-Carleton, Boca Raton, Florida.
Addison Mizner, Architect.

and balconies and gardens. In Mr. Mizner's own words, "I sometimes start a house with a Romanesque corner, pretend that it has fallen into disrepair and been added to in the Gothic spirit, when suddenly the great wealth of the New World has poured in and the owner had added a very rich Renaissance addition."

I cannot conceive anyone, architect or layman, who would not enjoy seeing and owning this beautiful book (open to technical criticism as its architecture often is), for it breathes the spirit of beauty which was inherited, doubtless, from Mr. Mizner's great-granduncle, Sir

Joshua Reynolds. Because the Mizner family was one of the best known in California, in the pioneer days, and because this Florida work is so close akin to the prevailing spirit of California architecture, this book merits a warm reception in the West.

* * *

WINNING DESIGNS, PARIS PRIZE IN ARCHITECTURE

"*Winning Designs, 1904-1927, Paris Prize in Architecture.*" The Pencil Points Press, Inc., New York. Price, \$6.00.

The portfolio just published, containing plates of the 20 "Paris Prize" designs up to 1928, presents much of interest to the architect. A foreword by John F. Harbeson describes the formation of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and the establishment of its Paris Prize, now endowed as a permanent memorial to Lloyd Warren. This prize, a year's training in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, is the most sought after of any scholarship in the profession, open to citizens of the United States.

The winning designs are interesting in themselves, and from the subsequent careers of the winners, and as showing the gradual transition, from elaborately ornamented schemes to clear and simple compositions, food for thought.

* * *

INTERIOR DECORATION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

"*Interior Decoration of the Eighteenth Century.*" John Tiranti & Co., 13 Maple street, Tottenham Court Road, London. Price, 12 shillings 6 pence in London; \$6.50 in the U. S.

This volume is a large and clear reprint of selections from Abraham Swan's four well-known books, originally published between 1745 and 1765. Included are designs for rooms and walls, details of cornices, panels, dadoes, stairs, doors, chimney-pieces. Mr. Arthur Stratton, distinguished English architectural critic, acted as editor for the work, which should be useful to architects interested in the Georgian period.

* * *

FURNISHINGS OF MODERN CHURCHES

"*Furnishings of Modern Churches.*" American Seating Company, 14 East Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Sent on request.

While not in any sense a "book," this folder is so well presented that it deserves comment. A number of loose-leaf plates illustrate photographic details of carved woodwork, furniture, statuary, selected from recently executed work. A desirable addition to the working library of any architect.

* * *

NEW BOOKLET ON INTERIOR FINISH

The Exchange Sawmills Sales Company, Kansas City, Missouri, announce the publication of a new standard size booklet containing sixteen pages and cover, attractively illustrating interiors done in pine. The technical information which it contains, together with the beautiful illustrations of interior paneling, will make it a most welcome addition to architects' files. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Exchange Sawmills Sales Company, Tenth and Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

THE INSPECTOR

State Sponsors Safety Drive Everyone Is Urged to Help

BY MARK C. COHN

Expert Consultant on Housing and Building Regulations

(This is the thirty-ninth of a series of articles on building codes)



URTAINMENT of the growing volume of accidents in building operations and engineering construction projects is the laudable objective of a campaign sponsored by the California State Industrial Accident Commission. In a plea for cooperation sent to employers and employees and all interested in conserving the most precious of assets—human life—the state department points out that during the past four calendar years 626 deaths occurred as a result of accident on building and engineering construction projects in California.

An army of 72,018 men suffered recoverable injuries and 756 persons sustained permanent injury. These figures are for the building industry, and in comparison with the number of deaths and injuries sustained in all other California industrial activities the building and engineering construction industry heads the list.

This lamentable record of unfortunate deaths and injuries suffered in accidents, a great number of which might have been reasonably prevented, according to state authorities, furnishes much food for thought and action.

The human equation is a recognized factor that enters into many accidents. The remedy here lies in continued, aggressive educational effort. Accidents that are the result of obvious carelessness, negligence and failure to heed common sense safety requirements are inexcusable. The need for providing requisite safeguards is too well known and safety requirements are too generally understood to neglect or fail to heed them.

Will J. French, president of the State Industrial Accident Commission of California, and director of the Department of Industrial Relations, in a statement to this writer said his office believes in bending every effort to sell the idea of safety rather than to resort to prosecuting violators in police courts. This is a commendable attitude and one which should inspire the building fraternity to exercise the greatest care on every job. To adduce sufficient evidence after an accident occurs in order to sustain successfully a case in court is a very difficult thing. Moreover, it does not heal injuries or restore human life snuffed out in accident.

State officials assert that the corps of inspectors is

woefully small and the funds available for that purpose inadequate to cope with the situation. It is evident that the small corps of state inspectors cannot perform vigilant inspection duties on innumerable operations going on simultaneously in various parts of the state. To overcome the handicap suffered by state authorities, municipal officials might lend active assistance to put over effectively the drive for safety in building operations.

Inspectors of building, plumbing, housing and electrical wiring might be delegated authority to enforce safety orders promulgated by the State Industrial Accident Commission. Another means to the same end would be the enactment of supplementary municipal building codes setting forth safety rules consistent with the state laws. These municipal ordinances, however, might carry a penal clause empowering and authorizing the municipal inspectors to prosecute persistent violators of the law and that type of contractor who knowingly takes chances in order to save the cost of providing safety equipment which is a recognized cost factor figured into every job by conscientious law-abiding builders.

That it is possible measurably to curtail and in some cases eliminate accident in building projects is evidenced on jobs where well-planned safety measures have been adhered to. One of the tallest buildings in San Francisco was erected without mishap. Here a trained safety engineer supervised the requisite safety measures. It paid in dollars and cents—an important item, but one that is subordinated by the more important fact that no human life was lost and no person suffered serious injury.

* * *

BAN BOARD AND BATTEN BUILDINGS

Ordinance No. 186, adopted in Chula Vista, California, provides for a fine of not more than \$250 or imprisonment in the city jail for not more than 90 days for any person, firm or corporation that builds board and batten buildings for business purposes. Section two of the ordinance reads as follows:

"It shall be and is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or construct any building or structure within said city, of or from boards and battens or of any single board wall con-

struction, that is designed to be used, or intended to be used, or used for business purposes, or using any structure built for residence purposes of boards and battens, or of any single board wall construction for business purposes. No building permit shall be issued for the construction of any building or structure in said city when it appears that the same is to be constructed of boards and batten or of any single board wall construction and used for business purposes."

* * *

ENGINEERS WANT LAWS ENFORCED

To the end that licensing laws for engineers shall be more strictly enforced, the American Association of Engineers at its recent convention adopted a resolution appointing a committee to devise methods to accomplish that objective. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, There is no doubt but that the movement for the registration of engineers is spreading and that other laws relating to the activities of members of the engineering profession are being enacted, and

"Whereas, Considerable laxity in the enforcement of these laws is generally permitted, and

"Whereas, Such laws are of no value to the public unless enforced, be it

"Resolved, By the members and delegates of the American Association of Engineers in convention assembled that a committee of five be appointed to consider and recommend to the next convention methods that will, if employed, lead to the better enforcement of such laws."

* * *

ENGINEERS TO ORGANIZE EFFORT

Looking to closer cooperation among licensing boards of professional engineers, the American Association of Engineers during its annual convention instructed its national board of directors as set out in the following resolution:

"Whereas, American Association of Engineers is now the only all-inclusive national welfare organization devoted to the interests of the profession, and

"Whereas, A single all-inclusive welfare organization in the engineering profession (as in the medical and legal professions) can best serve the interests of the profession and of the individual engineer, and

"Whereas, The united effort of American Association of Engineers and the organizations of licensed, registered or professional engineers is highly desirable and would be to their mutual advantage, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that steps should promptly be taken by this association looking toward the inclusion of the several societies of licensed, registered or professional engineers now formed or forming, and be it further

"Resolved, That the National Board of Directors of this association be and hereby is authorized and directed to seek ways and means to this end."

* * *

CITY MANAGER QUILTS

Dissatisfied with conditions that make for internal dissension, Charles C. Ashburner, city manager of Stockton, is reported to have tendered his resignation to the city council effective November 30. Mr. Ashburner, an engineer, is reputed to have been the first city manager

in the United States. In 1908 he was appointed city manager of Staunton, Virginia, and later served in the same capacity in Springfield, Ohio, and Norfolk, Virginia. In 1923 he came to Stockton as city manager of that municipality at a salary of \$20,000 a year.

* * *

NATIONAL CITY ADOPTS CODE

A new local building code is now effective in National City. The new ordinance would prohibit the erection of wooden buildings in fire zones established by that measure, except for dwellings, customary outhouses and garages, all of which would have to be built upon brick or concrete foundations and covered with stucco or similar approved fire-resistive materials. All requirements for building are set out in thirteen sections.

* * *

MCGINLEY ELECTED BOARD PRESIDENT

At the annual reorganization election of the board of building and safety commissioners of Los Angeles, Frank McGinley was elected president, and William H. Antram was elected vice-president. Mr. McGinley, one of the original five members of the municipal commission, was recently reappointed by Mayor George E. Cryer to serve for another five years.

* * *

NEW REVISED HANDBOOK IS READY

A revised edition of the California Housing Handbook will be ready for distribution this month. The new handbook contains the text of the California State Housing Act supplemented by more than 500 simplified annotations, explanatory paragraph captions, illustrations, forms, handy tables, specifications and cross-references, 250 marginal index references, a special triple index with more than 850 items and 2500 paragraph references.

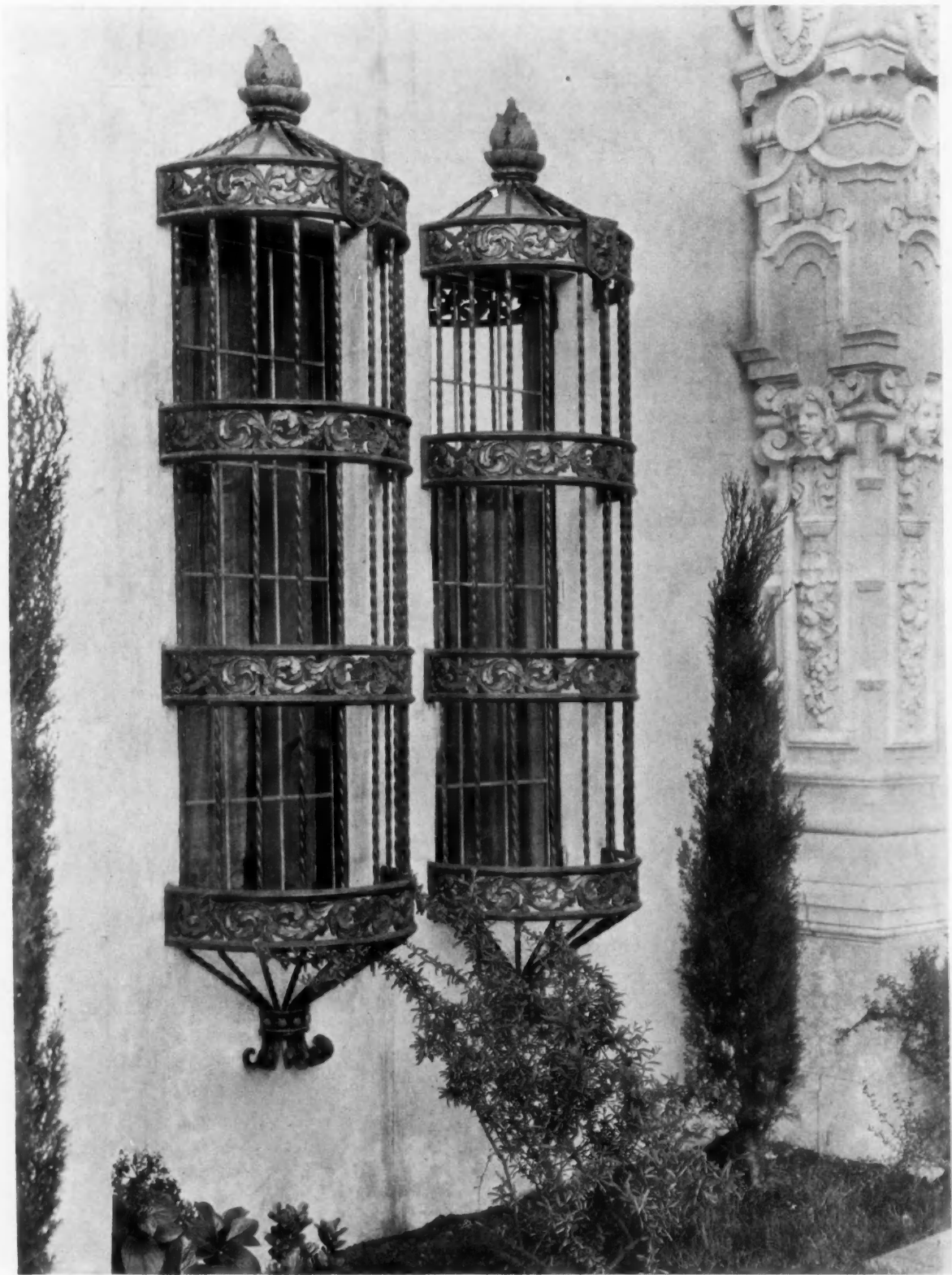
The author and publishers of the California Housing Handbook assert that with the revising of the new edition the handbook has been clarified and with the interpretative annotations and supplementary data the requirements of the California State Housing Act are made readily understandable from a practical viewpoint.

This handbook has been used as an authoritative manual by architects, engineers, builders and municipal inspection agencies during the past five years, according to the publishers. They assert that constant demand for copies prompted the publishing of a new issue. The original edition, published in July, 1923, was endorsed and published under direction of the Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference. Amendments to the State Housing Act subsequently passed by the California Legislature have been incorporated in the revised edition.

The California Housing Handbook is on sale at the office of Mark C. Cohn, 215 Sheldon Building, 461 Market street, San Francisco, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage prepaid, upon receipt of the purchase price of \$1 a copy.

* * *

We are anxious to secure a copy of the August, 1926, issue of the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT. If any of our readers can spare this issue, we will be glad to pay them the regular price of fifty cents.



WINDOW GRILLE, CATHEDRAL APARTMENTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WEEKS AND DAY, ARCHITECTS

Executed by Michel & Pfeffer

ART IN IRON AND BRONZE

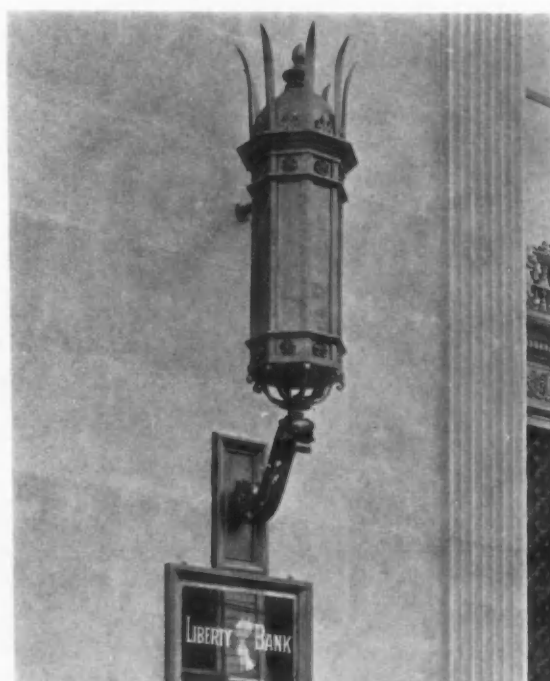
Incidentals

WE ARE FINDING many incidental uses for iron and bronze in modern buildings, as more needs arise for accessories or fixtures or equipment of a fairly permanent nature. Outside the building there is occasion for name plates, electric signs, lantern brackets, grilles, gates, vents, marquises, area guards, and many other features. An interesting example is shown of twin grilles before two small windows—openings necessary, no doubt, for interior requirements, but unimportant in the exterior design. Any special wall treatment here would attract undue attention, compete with the main wall features; the two small openings, left plain, would have been out of scale and character. The use of round basket grilles, in iron, is a clever and successful solution of this problem.

A multitude of uses open up for work of this character inside a building. Bulletin boards and



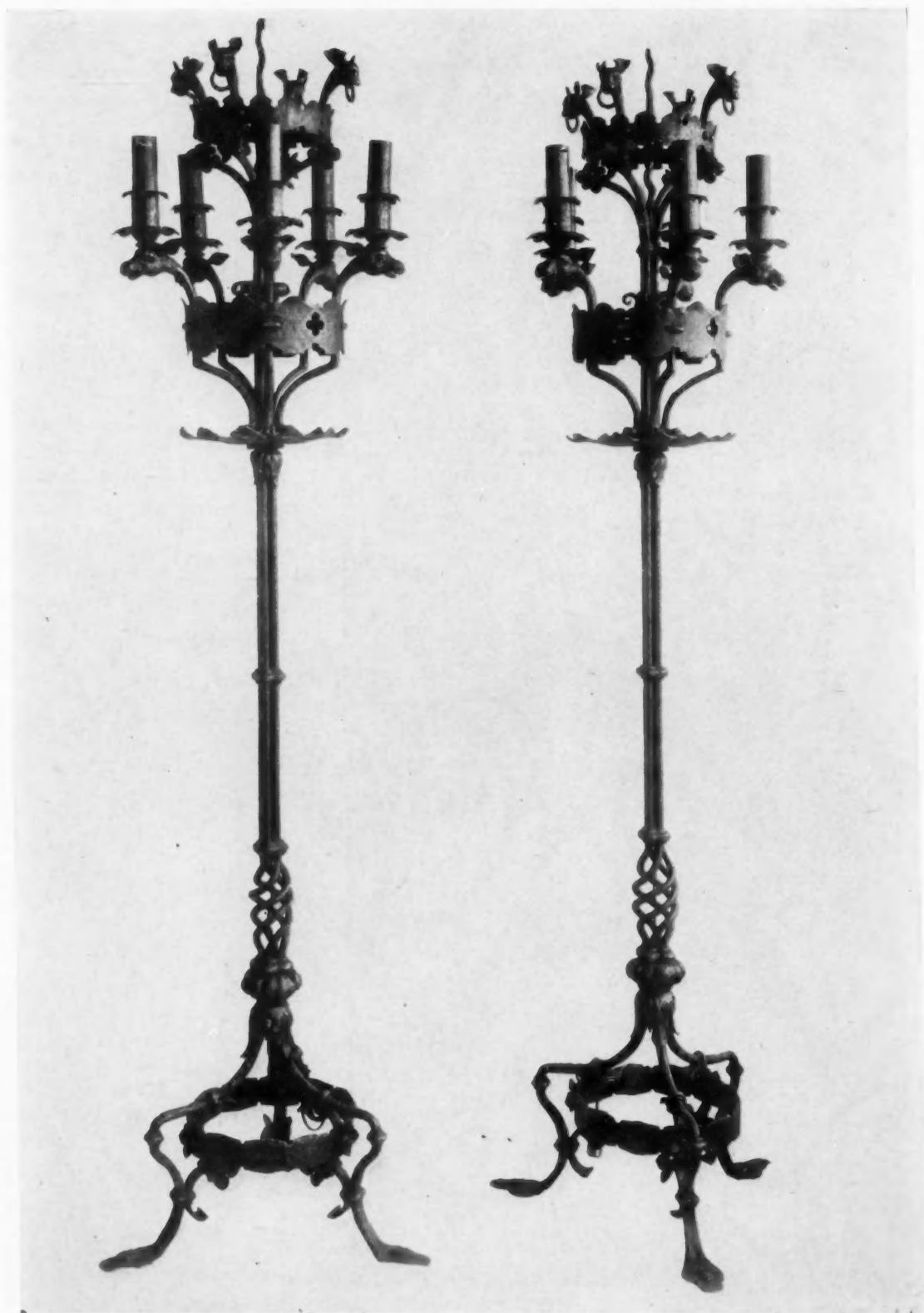
Lobby Directory Board, Security Title Building, Los Angeles.
Walker and Eisen, Architects.



Liberty Bank, San Francisco. Executed by Federal
Ornamental Iron and Bronze Co.

directories, screens and covers for eating fixtures, gates, tables or consoles, mirror frames, counter screens, rods for hangings, memorial and other panels—an infinite variety. And with improved illuminating service, the use of portable lamps and torches and decorative illuminated devices has extended greatly; not only in buildings for housing purposes, but in many large and important public rooms, there have deliberately been included, made a part of the composition, these massive iron candelabra or torches, which we find to be extremely effective and are customarily used in pairs.

All of these articles require, of course, particularly good workmanship and the increase in their use is valuable in the development of expert craftsmen.



WROUGHT-IRON TORCHERES DESIGNED FOR MORGAN, WALLS AND CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

Executed by Architectural Iron Works

IN THE PROFESSION

Architect W. H. Weeks, Hunter-Dulin Building, San Francisco, has been commissioned by the Santa Rosa School District to prepare plans for a one-story frame and stucco gymnasium building to cost \$30,000.

* * *

Architect Claud Beelman, 1019 Union Bank Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a class A hospital building for the Kaspere Cohn Hospital, costing approximately \$1,500,000.

* * *

Architect B. W. Voorhies, Lloyd Building, Seattle, Washington, has been commissioned by the city to prepare plans for a two-story and basement building to house the municipal lighting department. The building will cost \$500,000.

* * *

Architects Weeks and Day, Financial Center Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a class A theater and store building to be erected in San Diego for Gildred Bros. Theater has been leased to the West Coast Theatres Co. and will have seating capacity of 3500. The estimated cost is \$750,000.

* * *

Architect Hamilton Murdock, Syndicate Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for two one-story seven-room frame and stucco residences to cost \$7,000 each. These are the first of a group of fourteen residences to be built by the Realty Syndicate, Syndicate Building, Oakland.

* * *

Architect Aleck Curlett, Union Bank Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans for a twelve-story class A bank and office building to be erected at the northeast corner of Vine street and Hollywood boulevard, for the Hollywood Central Building Corporation. The building will be of reinforced concrete and cost \$400,000.

* * *

The following men have been granted certificates to practice architecture in the State of California by the State Board of Architecture, Northern District: Carl Kingsley Lawrence, 5321 Lawton avenue, Oakland; Clifford Norman Franklin, 2526 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco; George Wayland Travis, 426 Forty-first avenue, San Francisco.

* * *

Architects Sydney B. Noble and Archie T. Newsom, Federal Realty Building, Oakland, are preparing plans for the alterations to a residence owned by Mr. W. W. Bell, 142 Arbor drive, Oakland. The improvements will cost \$10,000. The same architects are preparing plans for a two-story frame and stucco English type residence costing \$15,000 to be erected in Piedmont; alterations costing \$6,000 for a residence at Danville; alterations on a two-story frame residence in Piedmont to cost \$4,000; a two-story frame and stucco Spanish type residence costing \$13,500 to be erected in Berkeley; two-story frame and stucco English type residence

costing \$15,000 to be erected in Berkeley, and for a two-story frame residence costing \$15,000 to be built by Messrs. Rugg and Lisbon, 7627 Holly, Oakland.

* * *

Architect W. H. Ratcliffe, Jr., Chamber of Commerce Building, Berkeley, has been commissioned by the city of Berkeley to prepare plans for an addition to the Williard Jr. high school to cost \$75,000.

* * *

Architect Sidney B. Noble and Archie T. Newsom, Federal Realty Building, Oakland, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement frame and stucco residence of ten rooms and four baths to cost \$25,000.

* * *

Architect Edwin D. Martin, 5510 Franklin avenue, Santa Barbara, is preparing plans for a three-story class C apartment house building for Mr. A. W. Robertson, Santa Barbara. The building will contain thirty-three apartments and cost \$100,000.

* * *

Architect Orville L. Clark, 1418 Chapman Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a three-story class D hotel building to be erected at Hemet, Riverside county. The building will contain seventy rooms and cost \$125,000.

* * *

Architects John C. Austin and Frederick M. Ashley, Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, have been instructed to prepare plans for a sixteen-room addition to the Mt. Vernon Jr. high school. Estimated cost is \$112,000.

* * *

Architects Gottschalk and Rist, Phelan Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a two-story and basement frame and stucco residence for Mr. Charles O. Martin. The estimated cost is \$14,000 and the house will be built at Atherton, San Mateo county.

* * *

Architects Edwards, Plunkett and Howell, Santa Barbara, have been commissioned by the Santa Barbara county board of supervisors to prepare plans for a branch court house to be erected at Santa Maria. The ultimate cost of this building will be \$450,000. The first unit, costing \$50,000, will be erected at once.

* * *

The Los Angeles Board of Education at its meeting on August 23 commissioned architects and mechanical engineers to prepare plans and specifications for improvements to be made on nine city school sites. Architects and engineers receiving commissions, with the maximum of cost of the improvement in each case, are as follows: Architects Edward Cray Taylor and Ellis Wing Taylor, 810 W. Sixth street, new 24-unit building at the Home Gardens school, O. W. Ott, engineer, cost, \$160,000; Architects Witmer & Watson, 903 Architects' Building, new 8-unit building at the Ninety-sixth-street school, D. S. Reynolds, engineer, cost,

This New Beauty FOR LOVELY HOMES

... obtainable only in

LAM-ART

TRADE MARK REG.

LAMINATED ARTISTIC WOODWORK



UNRETouched PHOTOGRAPH OF A LAM-ART UNILASTIC FLOOR laid over concrete without the use of a single nail. The large blocks are $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick by 24" square, and the sets of four smaller blocks $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 12" square. Only by lamination is it possible to use blocks of this size with unbroken faces.

ONLY in Lam-Art, the better hardwood floor, is such beauty possible as the above photograph shows. The face of these squares presents an unbroken figure which can only be obtained through lamination—a feature which distinguishes Lam-Art from every other type of flooring.

Lamination has been in constant use for many years by all high-class furniture makers as the only way to secure boards of even shades, wide widths, double strength and resistance against varied weather conditions. In Lam-Art these advantages are now obtainable for your floors.

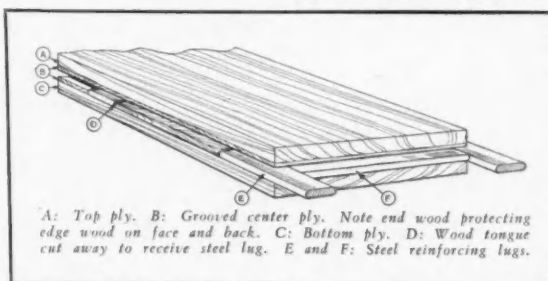
LAM-ART Construction

LAM-ART is a laminated process in which three plies, all hardwood, are bonded together under hydraulic pressure with waterproof cement—proof against vermin. It is impossible for Lam-Art to cup, swell, shrink, warp or crack, as the three plies run at right angles to each adjoining ply. Furthermore, it is guaranteed against these defects which are so common to solid wood flooring.

Use of Steel Lugs or Tongues

LAM-ART planks or blocks are grooved within the center ply on both sides and ends to receive steel lugs placed at intervals, interspersed with wooden tongues. The steel overlaps all joints. It is used to prevent squeaky floors and to insure a firm bond between each unit as shown in sketch.

When laid with nails, the steel lugs are furnished already drilled with countersunk holes to receive the nails. Surface nailing or plugs are unnecessary, but can be used for effect if desired.



A: Top ply. B: Grooved center ply. Note end wood protecting edge wood on face and back. C: Bottom ply. D: Wood tongue cut away to receive steel lug. E and F: Steel reinforcing lugs.

LAM-ART Unilastic Method of Laying

A NEW development (patents pending) which gives a one-unit, elastic and long-lasting floor, easily installed. The concrete or wood sub-floor is first sized with asphaltum sealer, over which a coat of mastic is applied, hot or cold. In this mastic is laid an approved type of fibre-board. Lam-Art Flooring, with the back of each plank or block thoroughly coated with waterproof cement, is then laid over the fibre-board. Perfect insulation results, as all units are bonded together with steel tongues WITHOUT THE USE OF NAILS.

SIZES and Thicknesses

Stock sizes for Lam-Art Plank range in width from 4-6-8-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches or wider. Lam-Art blocks range from 4-6-8-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 to 24 inches square. Both are furnished in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thicknesses.

Kinds of Wood

Tropical hardwoods used in Lam-Art Flooring are grown, imported and manufactured by Cadwallader-Gibson Co. under its own trade names as follows:

BATAAN, LAMAO and ORION Mahogany—hard, firm, dense-textured woods with all the beauty of mahogany and the hardness of oak. Bataan is reddish in color, Lamao lighter in shade, while Orion is between a light tan and a reddish brown.

BAGAC "Teak"—a wood so closely resembling Siamese Teak that it is often mistaken for it, even by experts. Reddish brown in color, hard as oak, tough as hickory.

DUALI—similar to Bagac "Teak" in hardness and durability, light yellow in color, with pinkish figure lines throughout.

Lam-Art may also be obtained in domestic hardwoods, such as Oak, Walnut or Maple.

COSTS

AFTER years of careful research and tests, Lam-Art Flooring is offered at prices within reach of any home owner. It is now possible to buy a laminated floor in blocks or planks as reasonably as solid plank, and at less cost than tile.

Kemi-SEALED FLOORING

WHEN plank floors of less than 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch width are required, we recommend our Kemi-Sealed Solid Plank Flooring, a specially treated floor, proofed against moisture, ants, rodents and dry rot. For wider plank and parquetry blocks we consider only Lam-Art desirable.

For full information and file data on Lam-Art or Kemi-Sealed Flooring write to the main office at Los Angeles, or any of the branches or distributors listed below.

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EHRLICH-HARRISON CO.
35 Hanford St.
Seattle

LYON, COWDREY & WILSON
17 Battery Place
New York City

\$56,000; Architect Rudolph Falkenrath, Jr., 611 Chamber of Commerce Building, 16-unit addition to the One-hundred-and-second-street school, Martin T. Hooper, engineer, cost, \$112,000; Architects Pierpont and Walter S. Davis, 3215 W. Sixth street, new 12-unit building at the Stanford-avenue school, Hilmes & Sanborn, engineers, cost, \$90,000; Architect Edgar M. Cline, 632 Petroleum Securities Building, 16-unit addition to the Belvedere Junior high school, E. L. Ellingwood, engineer, cost, \$130,000; Architect C. E. Noerenberg, 301 Los Angeles Railway Building, 16-unit addition to the Luther Burbank Junior high school, E. L. Ellingwood, engineer, cost, \$112,000; Architect Carleton M. Winslow, 1001 Architects' Building, 12-unit addition to the Eagle Rock high school, D. S. Reynolds, engineer, cost, \$84,000; Architects George M. Lindsey, Erwood P. Eiden, associates, 601 Union Insurance Building, 16-unit addition to the James A. Garfield high school, O. W. Ott, engineer, cost, \$114,000; Architectural Division of the Board of Education, 8-unit addition, including cafeteria, to the Torrance high school, D. S. Reynolds, engineer, cost, \$76,000. Electrical layouts for all of the buildings will be prepared by the Board of Education Architectural Division.

* * *

Architects Dedrick and Bobbe, 901 Heartwell Building, Long Beach, are preparing sketches for a class A addition to the Seaside Hospital at Long Beach. The improvements will cost \$150,000.

* * *

Architect John M. Cooper, 315 Rives Strong Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a thirteen-story and basement class A apartment building for Mr. Harry H. Belden. The building will contain 100 apartments and will cost \$600,000.

* * *

Architects Walker and Eisen, Western Pacific Building, Los Angeles, have been commissioned to prepare preliminary plans for a twelve-story class A apartment hotel building in San Diego for Mr. James E. Collumb. The building will contain 500 rooms and cost \$1,500,000.

* * *

SURETY COMPANY ADVISES HIRING OF GOOD ARCHITECT

Coming out flatfooted on the proposition that the hiring of a good architect, and engineer if necessary, is the only way to safeguard the owner's interest and make sure that he gets the sort of a structure he is paying for, the National Surety Company of New York, the world's largest surety company, has advised all its agents to insert in their local publications an advertisement directed towards the home owners and lenders of money on private construction work.

This attitude publicly taken by a surety company is particularly significant and has been widely commented upon by architects and engineers who have seen this copy, which is in part as follows:

"If you are planning to build any sort of a structure, residence, apartment, hotel, business house, factory building, office building, store—whether you are building for your own use or for investment—there is nothing more important than to be sure that the structure will be completed as specified, within the time allotted and according to your contract.

"Failure to safeguard yourself on this point may mean fi-

nancial loss and delay! There are four steps that will absolutely protect you from annoyance and loss:

"1. Hire a good architect and engineer. It is always the best plan to have a good architect on the job. Also an engineer on the larger structures. *The fee you pay the architect is the cheapest investment you can possibly make*, since a good architect will save you his fee many times over in the construction of the building.

"2. Have complete plans and specifications drawn up covering every possible detail.

"3. Let a general contract to a reputable contractor, thus guaranteeing you that your building will not cost above specified amount.

"4. Secure performance by a corporate surety contract bond. When a great surety company gives its contract bond it means its approval of the contractor and guarantees you against loss through failure of the contractor to perform the contract.

"If you get a good architect and insist that he specify a surety company contract bond, your interests will be safeguarded all the way."

* * *

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations: Senior architect, \$4,600 a year; associate architect, \$3,200 a year; assistant architect, \$2,600 a year.

Applications for senior, associate and assistant architect must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than September 26, 1928.

The examinations are to fill vacancies under the Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, in connection with the \$200,000,000 public buildings program upon which the Government has embarked.

Competitors will be rated on their education, training and experience, and on specimens of drawings from tests furnished by the Civil Service Commission.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post-office or custom-house in any city.

PERSONALS

Architect Guy A. Carlander announces removal of offices to 1016 Fiske Building, Amarillo, Texas.

* * *

Architect J. Lister Holmes has moved to 1030 Liggett Building, Seattle, Washington.

* * *

Architects Starks and Flanders announce removal of their offices to the Forum Building, Sacramento.

* * *

Architect Arthur C. Munson, 1103 Story Building, has moved to room 312, 2024 W. Sixth street, Los Angeles.

* * *

Architects James L. Montgomery and Randolph L. Patteson announce the forming of a partnership to practice architecture under the firm name of Montgomery and Patteson, with offices in the Bank of Commerce Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

ARCHITECTS BUILDING MATERIAL EXHIBIT

Ground Floor of Sharon Building

Opposite Palace Hotel

55 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

A COMPLETE exhibit of building materials and equipment where the architect or contractor can leisurely examine the new and modern construction materials and equipment. ¶You may send your clients to us with the assurance that they will be shown every courtesy. ¶The following is a list of the firms represented and products on display:

Albatross Steel Equipment Co.—Medicine Cabinets and Kitchen Cabinets
The Concrete "Form-Hold" Supply Company—Concrete Form Holds
Rutenber Electric Co.—Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances
W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.—Brick, Hollow Tile and Roofing Tile
Forderer Cornice Works—Elevator Cabs and Metal Partitions
Elevator Supplies Co.—Elevator Accessories and Equipment
Cincinnati Time Recorder Co.—Time Clocks and Telechron
Celotex Company—Insulating Lumber and Plaster Lath
Heinz Roofing Tile Company—Terra Cotta Roofing Tile
American Brass Company—Copper and Brass Products
Frank Adam Electric Co.—Switches and Panel Boards
Marosky Co.—Compo Flooring and Magnesite Sleeper
San Jose Flagstone Company—Landscape Architects
Hipolito Screen Co.—Disappearing Window Screens
Oakland Ornamental Compo Works—Compo Work
Walker Dishwasher Corp.—Electric Dishwashers
Fox Furnace Company—Warm Air Furnaces
Western Hardware Co.—Builders Hardware
General Water Heater Co.—Water Heaters
Sunset Towel Supply Co.—Towel Supply
Pole and Tube Works—Steel Flag Poles
Hauser Window Co.—Window Fixtures
Enterprise Oil Burner Co.—Oil Burners
Imperial Brass Mfg. Co.—Flush Valves
Everwear Sign Mfg. Co.—Metal Signs
Tablet & Ticket Co.—Office Directory
J. E. Rodgers & Co.—Hough Shades
Pacific Manufacturing Co.—Doors
Michel & Pfeffer—Steel Windows
W. S. Ray Mfg. Co.—Oil Burners
Austral Window Co.—Windows
S. T. Johnson Co.—Oil Burners
California Art Tile Co.—Tile
M. E. Hammond—Servidor
Barnes-Corning Co.—Slate

*Manufacturers are invited to
write or phone for space rates*

*Under Personal Management
George H. Oyer*

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Red Enterprise Oil Burner Company, at 2902 Nineteenth street, San Francisco, announces that among the new buildings in which Red Enterprise oil burners have been selected as heating equipment are the Sears Roebuck Building, Los Angeles; the Peerless Laundry, San Francisco, and the new Pickwick Stages Terminal Hotel, San Francisco.

In addition to industrial oil burners, the Enterprise Oil Burner Company state that there is an increasing tendency for this type of heating equipment in dwellings and specifications for a great percentage of new dwellings calling for oil heaters. There is also a marked tendency toward the installation of oil heating equipment among residences which have been built for some time. One instance of this is the fact that the United States Government is installing Red Enterprise oil burners in a number of officers' quarters at the Presidio.

* * *

A new garage door catalog, No. 55, has just been issued by the Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. of Aurora, Ill. This book, styled "Distinctive Garage Door Hardware," is said to be the most comprehensive published on this subject. It contains 160 pages, fully illustrated, describing the complete R-W line of garage doors and hardware, door bolts and locks, floor guides, etc. The complete sets of hardware have been simplified and it is now an easy matter to choose the particular set needed for a specific job by a simple catalog number. It is a convenient volume for the architect, hardware dealer or contractor, and copies will be sent free to those interested on application.

* * *

Frank D. Byers, manager of the Southern California branch, State Division of Architecture, relinquished that position September 1 and is now associated with California Materials, Inc. Mr. Byers was connected with the State Architect's division for eight years, the last four years in charge of the local office. Frank M. Stewart, formerly executive assistant to the State Architect, will take charge of this district.

* * *

The San Francisco Stock Exchange has purchased the old United States Subtreasury Building at Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, and Architects Miller and Pflueger, 580 Market street, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a seven-story building to be erected to the south of the old building. The interior of the present building will be remodeled. The cost of remodeling and erecting the addition will be approximately \$700,000.

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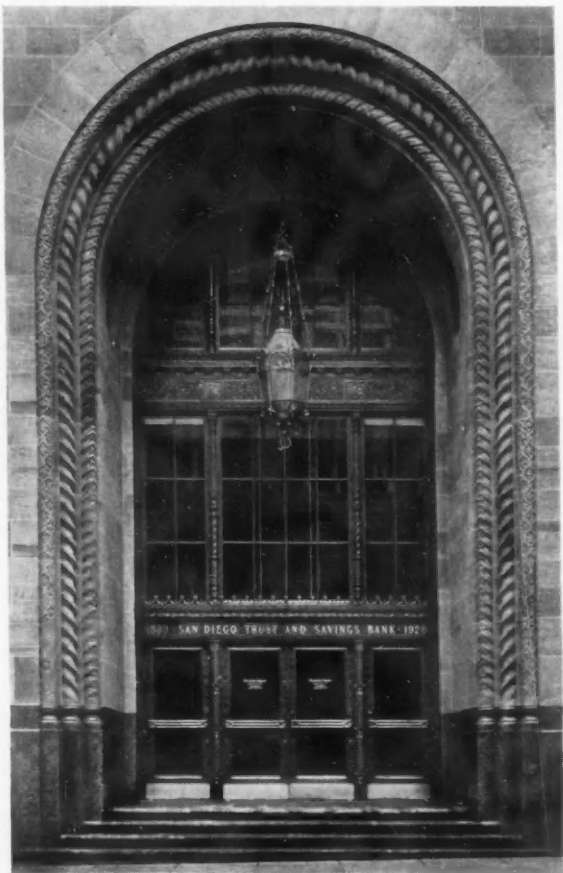
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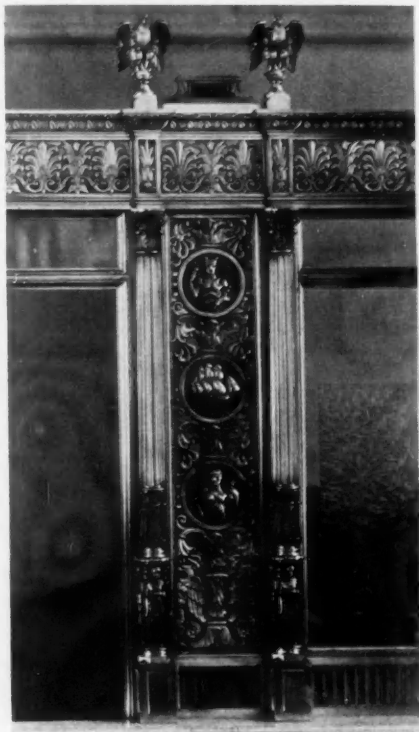
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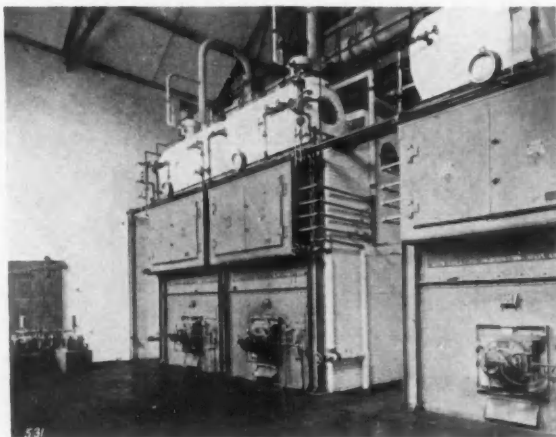
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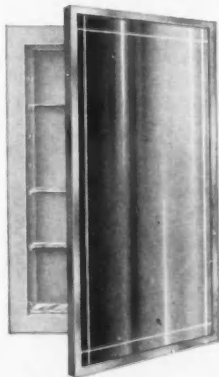
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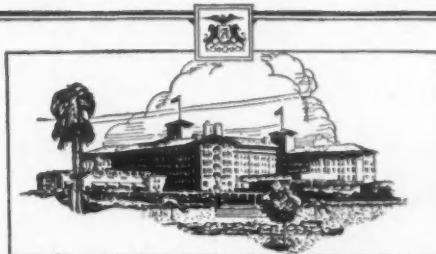


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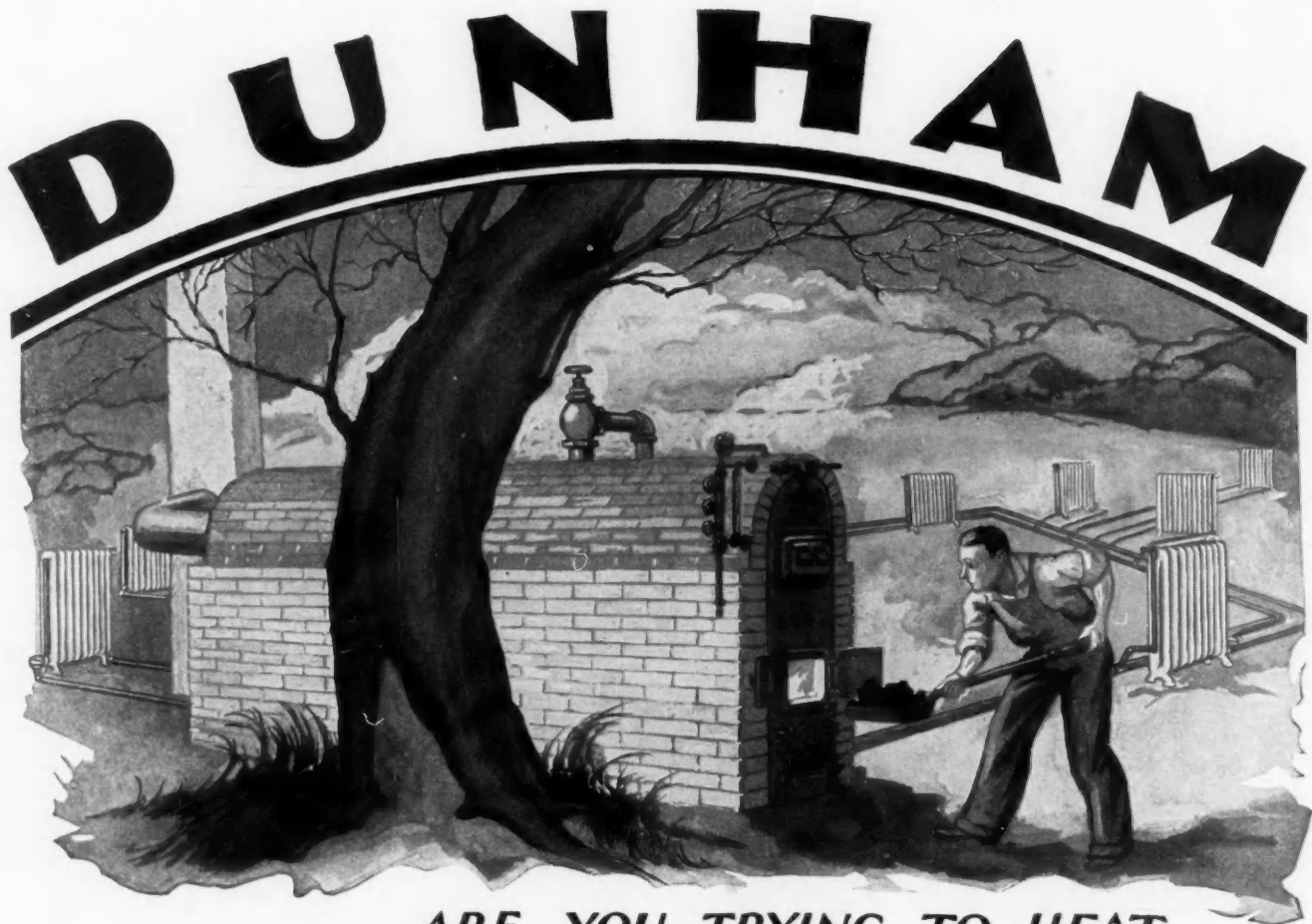
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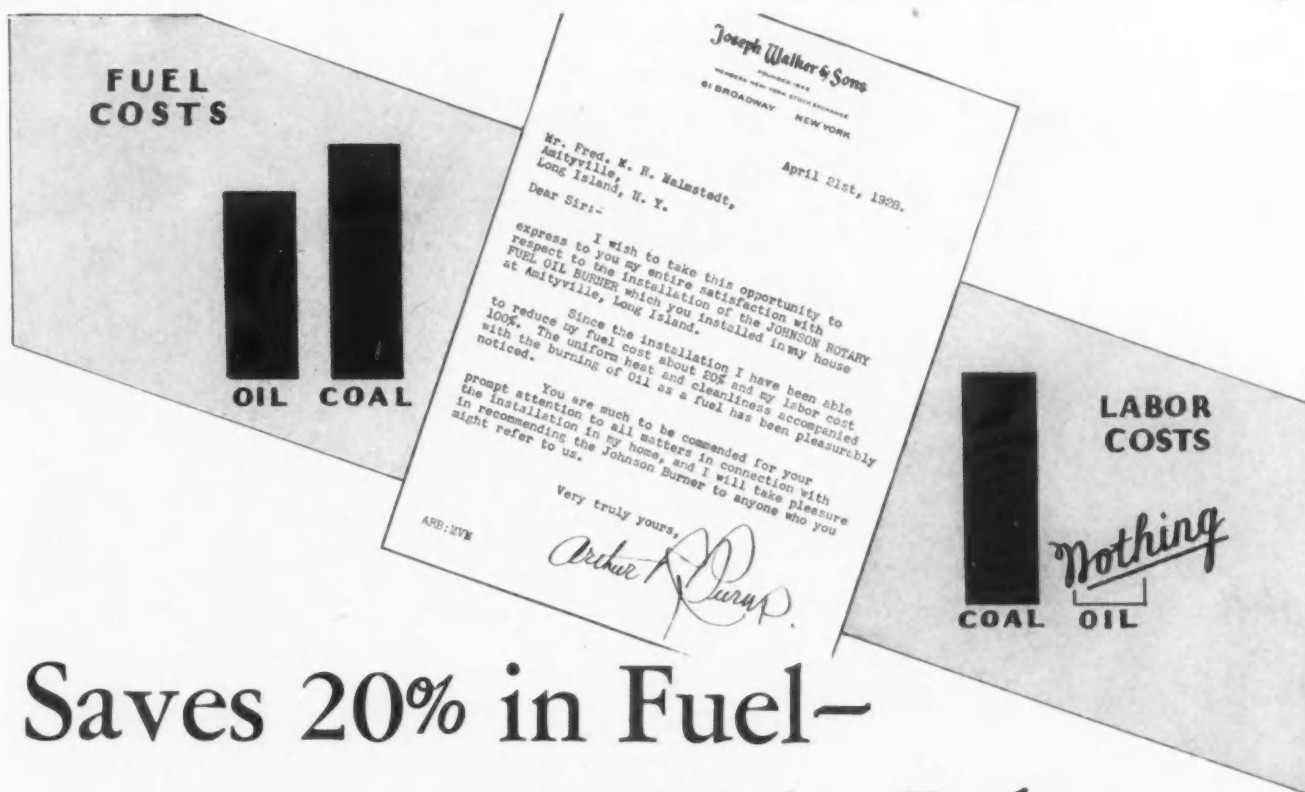
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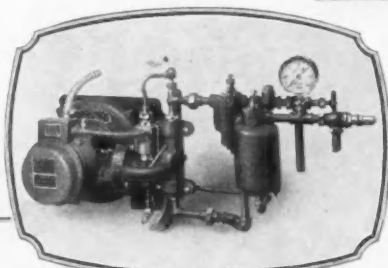
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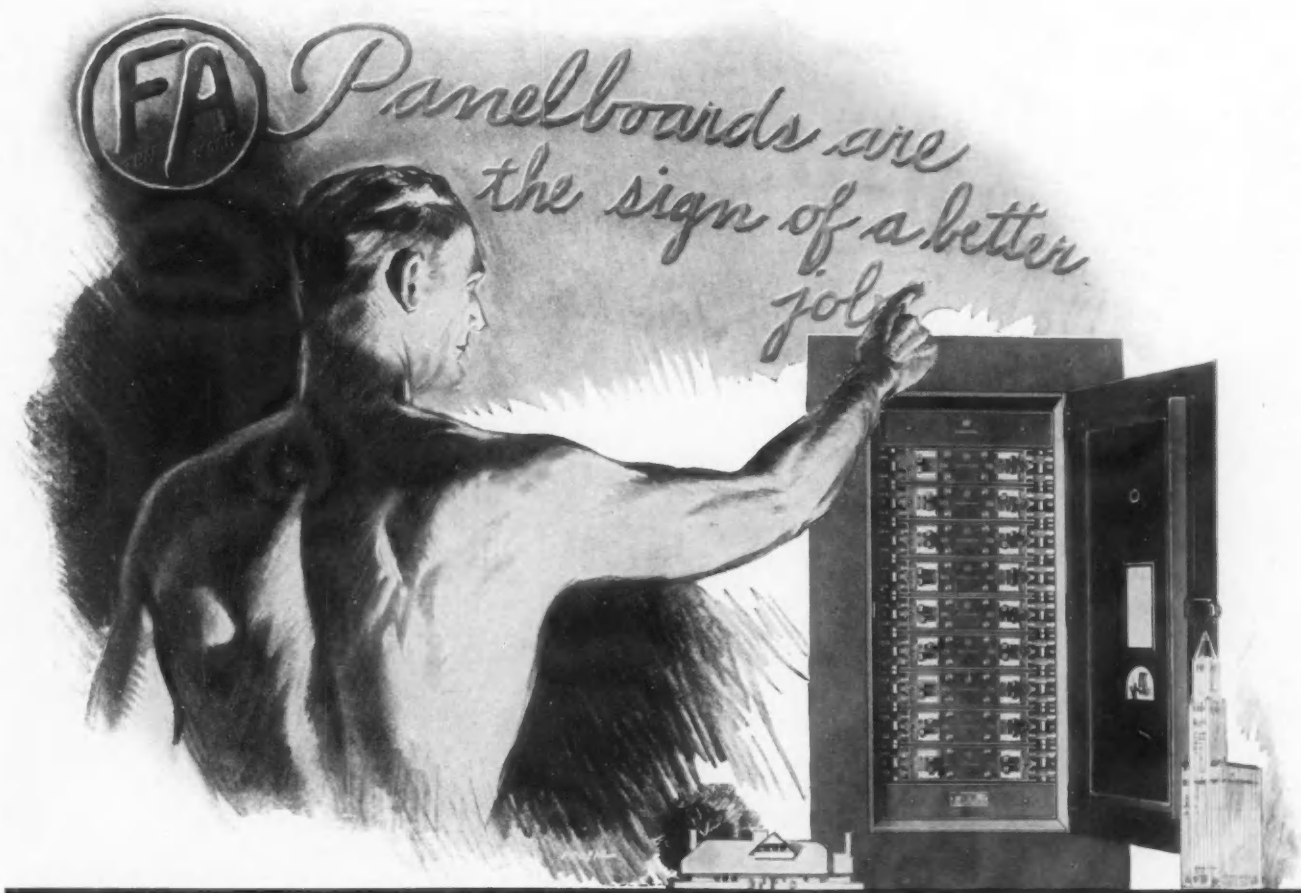


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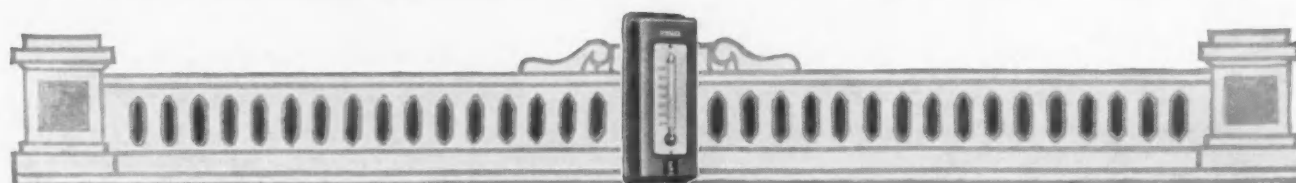
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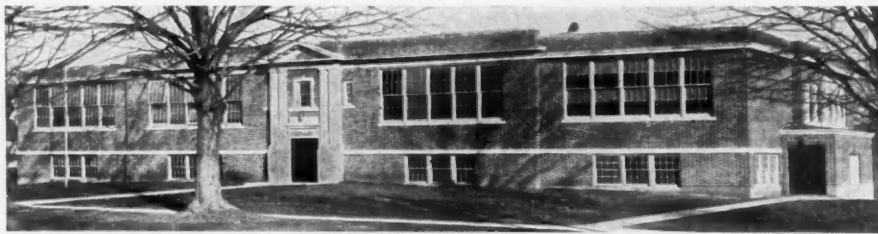
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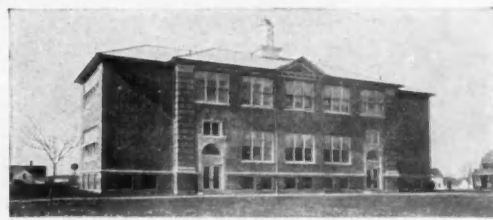
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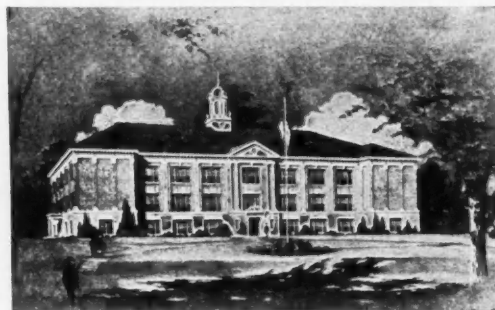
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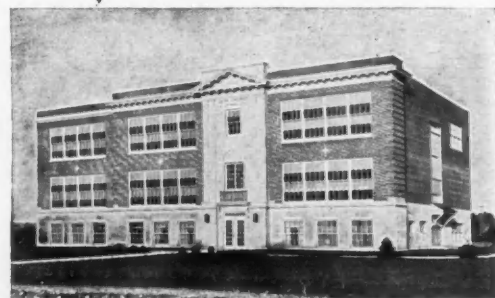
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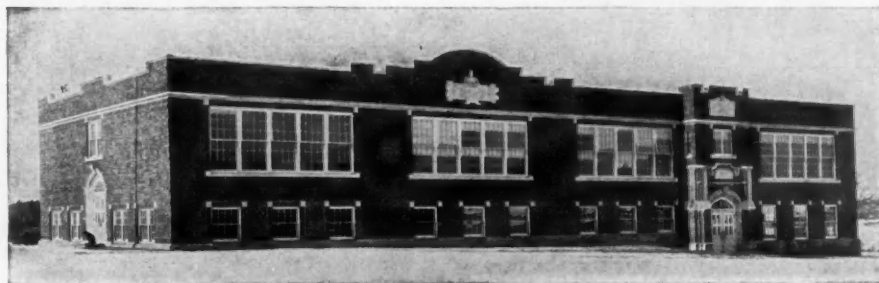
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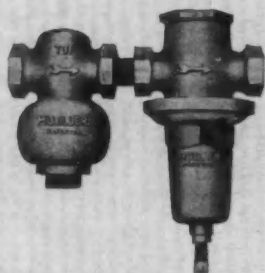
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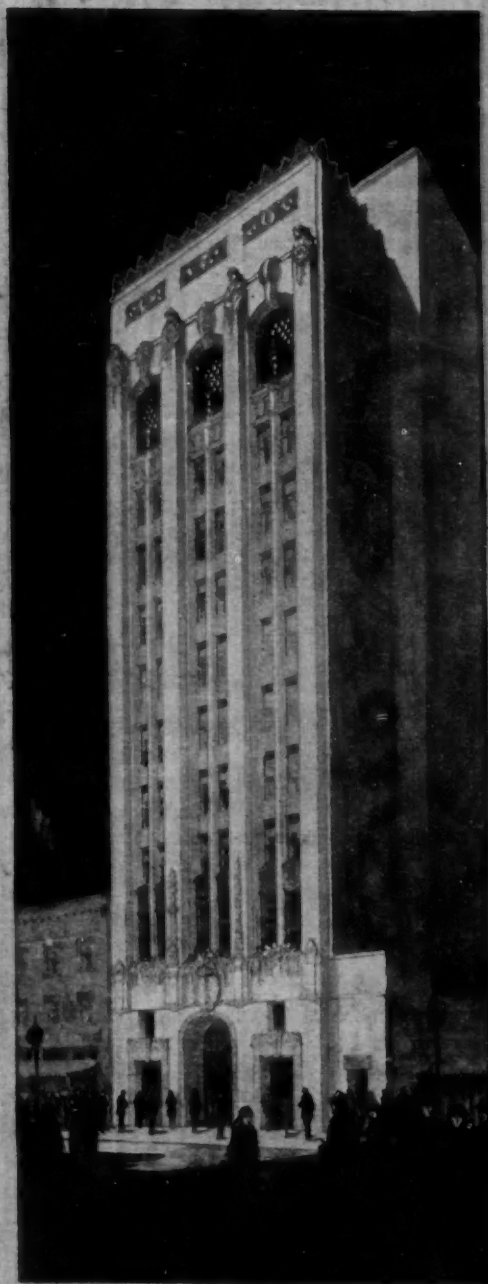
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